

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3830.—VOL. CXL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

With
Supplement. | SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE PRICE OF POWER IN THE AIR: THE WRECK OF THE MILITARY MONOPLANE "263," WHICH FELL NEAR OXFORD, AND CAUSED THE DEATHS OF LIEUTENANTS CLAUD A. BETTINGTON AND E. H. HOTCHKISS.

Following with tragic swiftmess upon the fatal accident to Captain Patrick Hamilton and Lieutenant Wyness-Stuart, of the Royal Flying Corps, came that of September 10, which ended in the deaths of Lieutenants Claud A. Bettington and E. H. Hotchkiss, of the Special Reserve of the same corps. The officers were flying from Larkhill Camp, Salisbury Plain, on a monoplane, and were on their way to take part in the Manœuvres. Something went wrong with the flying-machine while it was passing over the village of

Wolvercote, near Oxford, and it fell to the ground from a considerable height. Pilot and observer were killed instantaneously; and the aeroplane, No. 263, became nothing but a tangled mass of canvas, wire, and wood. The bodies were recovered one from beneath the wreckage; the other from a mill stream. The last entry in the observer's log was "8.13 over Oxford, struck rainstorm, very w—" (presumably "windy"). The accident took place within a minute or two of this entry.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

ACCELERATED SERVICES TO & FROM NORTH GERMANY.
NEW SERVICE TO DRESDEN WITH THROUGH CARRIAGES.

Via HOOK OF HOLLAND (British Royal Mail Route) Daily by Turbine Steamers. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Train with 1st and 2nd class Dining and Breakfast Cars; no Supplementary Charge for Seats. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland along the coast.

LONDON TO PEKIN in 14 DAYS, TOKIO in 16 DAYS.

Via ANTWERP for BRUSSELS and the Belgian Ardennes, every Week-day by large Twin-Screw Steamers. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m. Corridor Train with 1st and 2nd class Dining and Breakfast Cars; no Supplementary Charge for Seats.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALLING on the Great Eastern Railway Steamers.

Via ESBJERG for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 7.15 p.m. Dining and Restaurant Cars.

Via HAMBURG by the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers "Peregrine" and "Hirondelle" (fitted with Submarine Signalling), every Wednesday and Saturday. Liverpool Street Station, dep. 8.40 p.m. Corridor Trains with 1st and 2nd class Dining and Breakfast Cars. Single, 1st class, 44s.; 2nd class, 30s. Return, 1st class, 66s.; 2nd class, 45s.

Via GOTHENBURG for Sweden, by the Swedish Royal Mail Steamers (fitted with Wireless Telegraphy), of the Thule Line of Gothenburg every Saturday, May-September.

Corridor Vestibuled Train with 1st and 2nd Class Dining and Breakfast Cars, every Week-day, from and to York. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool, Warrington, Sheffield, Bradford, Birmingham, and Brighton and Rugby.

The Train to Parkenton Quay, Harwich, runs alongside the steamers, and hand baggage is taken on board free of charge.

Particulars of the Continental Traffic Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

P. & O. PASSENGER SERVICES.

EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to ALL EASTERN PORTS.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

For Illustrated Programme, Cabin Plans, and all Information apply—

P. & O. Co. 1 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 108 Sept. 10 days
107, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3 London.
P. & O. Programme Post Free.

R. M. S. P.

YACHTING

CRUISES DE LUXE

1912,

by

"ARCADIAN"

Twin-screw,

8939 tons.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
London: 10, Moorgate Street, E.C. 4, or 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

CANADA FOR HOLIDAYS AND SPORT.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Popular Pioneer Service—famed for comfort, for exceptional cuisine, service, and for everything that makes an ocean voyage a holiday and a pleasure.

R.M.S. VICTORIAN & VIRGINIAN (triple-screw turbines).

Fishing, Shooting, Camping, Canoeing. Tours for three weeks and upwards planned.

ALLAN LINE, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1; 13, James St., Liverpool, &c.

BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

ENGLAND'S SUNNY SOUTH.

SEASIDE SEASON.

"SUNNY SOUTH SPECIAL." Week-days, via L.N.W.R. leaves Liverpool 11.0 a.m., Manchester 11.30 a.m., Birmingham 1.0 p.m., London 1.15 p.m., Kensington (Addison Road) 3.35 p.m., due at Brighton 5.5 p.m. Eastbourne 6.0 p.m.

BRIGHTON IN 60 MINUTES. TWICE DAILY, the "SOUTHERN BELLE," Pullman Express, leaves Victoria, Weekdays, at 11.0 a.m., and 5.10 p.m. Sundays 11.0 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Leaves Brighton 12.30 p.m. and 5.45 p.m., on Week-days and 5.0 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays. Single Ticket 5s. 6d., Day Return Ticket 10s. EASTBOURNE IN 15 MINUTES by Pullman, Limited, every Sunday from Victoria 10.45 a.m. Returning at 5.15 p.m. Single Ticket 10s. 6d., Day Return Ticket, 12s. 6d.

Programme of Cheap Excursions for the day, weekend, and 8 or 15 days of Sept. of the Line, L.N. & S.C.R., London Bridge.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA

HUNTING FISHING
CAMPING CANOEING

CANADIAN NORTHERN LINES TRAVERSE THE
FINEST SPORTING GROUNDS IN CANADA

TRAVEL FROM BRISTOL

BY

ROYAL LINE

FASTEST STEAMERS.

For full particulars, Sailing Dates, Fares, &c., apply Head Offices—Bond Court, Wallbrook, London, E.C. 1. Ticket Offices—11, Abchurch Lane, 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3, Charing Cross, S.W. 1, 65, Haymarket, S.W. 1, 66, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Chapel Street, Liverpool; 141, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 125, Hope Street, Glasgow.
1 bis, Rue Solférino, Paris.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

AT GHEENT,

April 27 to October, 1913

Containing 27 Palaces for displays of Fine Arts, Industries, Machinery, Foreign Exhibits, Agriculture 7 acres. Horticultural Palace (4 larger than Crystal Palace), Flower Shows, &c., Horse Races, Regattas, Motor Races, and every form of Sport.

Full particulars as to the Exhibition may be obtained on application to—
MESSRS. KNOTT, KITCHENER & CO., Ltd., 1, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

DEATH.

The death was recently announced, at the age of 67, of Mr. CHARLES GIBSON BROOKE-HUNT, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who was the last survivor of those wrecked in H.M.S. *Orpheus*, at the entrance to Maunabo Harbour, off the coast of New Zealand, on February 7, 1863, when Commodore Burnett, C.B., 23 Officers and 160 Sailors, Royal Marine and boys perished, only 70 lives being saved out of a complement mustering 460. Though only a Midshipman at the time, he was the last person to leave the deck, when all hands had been ordered aloft, the last person to part from the ship when she finally broke up, and after many hours in the water, in an awful sea, the last person to be picked up.

THE FORTY-THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF THE "TIMES."

IN commemoration of its 40,000th number on Sept. 10, the *Times* presented with its ordinary issue of that date a most interesting Supplement of forty-four pages, dealing with the history of printing and of the British Newspaper Press, and also the story of the *Times* itself. Not the least interesting feature of this Supplement are the illustrations, which include specimens of the earliest type used in printing and the earliest known picture of an editor at work; while modern printing is represented by a page of the Kelmescott "Chaucer." The whole Supplement forms a very valuable record. We offer our hearty congratulations to our great contemporary both on its 40,000th birthday, and on its manner of keeping it.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF SCIENCE AND THE MOST DISCUSSED SCIENTIST OF TO-DAY.

(Our Supplement.)

AS a Supplement with this issue we give portraits of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and Professor Edward Albert Schäfer. It is hardly necessary to recall that Professor Schäfer, who holds the Chair of Physiology at Edinburgh University, recently set the world talking by the statement, in his Presidential Address to the British Association, that Science might one day produce in the chemical laboratory that "colloidal compound" which forms the chemical basis of life. To no scientist can such speculations be of deeper interest than to Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who arrived simultaneously with Darwin at the theory of Evolution. Dr. Wallace, who is in his ninetieth year, and has survived all his great contemporaries, may well be called the "Grand Old Man of Science."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ART AND OPPORTUNITY." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

HAD not the unflinching wit of Mr. Harold Chapin's dialogue left such pleasant memories behind it, and did not the play, as that of a beginner, show such remarkable promise, it would be easy enough to pick holes in "Art and Opportunity": it might even be necessary to complain of its general air of artifice, tenuousness, and frivolity. Becky Sharp, in the shape of a widow practising her tricks in a duke's household, is all very well as the heroine of a light comedy, but an adventuresome of this type needs more room to move in than is allowed her in a country-house party which consists of but four men and a suspicious *grande dame*: confined to those narrow limits, her coquetties and little schemings, her tossings of this suitor or that on one side to gain a more eligible *parti*, have too mechanical a look, and even the duke's panic lest she should mark him down in turn, and his sigh of relief and effusive thanks expressed when his secretary carries off the fascinating adventuress, while droll enough, come rather too late in the action to prevent the audience's growing somewhat weary of the author's farcical humour and deliberate levity. After all, however, Pauline Cheverelle and her fellow-puppets prove, on the whole, very amusing company and provide not a few quaint surprises. And all the while fireworks of wit are exploding, and Miss Marie Tempest's genius for comedy is being afforded ample play. Pauline in her hands becomes a live woman, revelling in the game of flirtation, quick in repartee, charming without the smallest apparent effort. The actress has admirable support from such practised artists as Mr. Norman Trevor, Mr. C. V. France, and Mr. Graham Browne, but it is her part and her acting that tell, and if Mr. Chapin has scored a success, half of it is due to what we may style her collaboration.

"THE GRASS WIDOWS." AT THE APOLLO.

Playgoers whose memories can go back to "The Belle of New York" will recall that one of the prime factors in the success of that lively American musical comedy was its score—as breathless in its way as the farce itself, and the dances and business of its interpreters. Mr. Gustave Kerker's sharp, bright little melodies had a quality more or less individual. So that it seems rather a pity that the composer in his latest work, "The Grass Widows," should have departed too often from his own manner to emulate Viennese methods and rhythms. The tyranny of the waltz lies heavily on the American musician, and his waltzes are afflicted with a monotonous sameness. His best effort in this kind is "My Man," a song for Miss Constance Drever, which comes late in the play and gives the prima donna opportunities for brilliant vocalisation; very taking, too, is his letter-duet; while another duet, "Oh, Honorka," is quite in his gayest and earliest mood; and a trio in which clever Miss Thelma Raye gets something of a chance has all the elements of popularity. The piece possesses a plot, but it will be enough to say of that that it is concerned with a Russian academy for débutantes, in which pupils caught flirting are obliged to marry their lovers immediately; and that the part of the janitor of the institution is allotted to Mr. Alfred Lester, and allows that comedian to give one more exhibition of his droll moods of melancholy. Miss Drever and Miss Raye act as well as sing brightly in the rôles of two girls whom the rules of the academy convert into grass widows. Mr. Gordon Cleather would be an ideal stage-lover if his acting were equal to his singing, and Miss Dorothy Minto's roguish fun would tell all the more if she were not called upon, like Mr. Lester, to render music, though hardly blessed with even the semblance of a singing voice. Miss Topsy Sinden's all too rare dances are, of course, too good to require conventional terms of praise. Perhaps Miss Drever's big "turn," into which she puts so much emotion and splendid vocal force, may suffice to establish the fortunes of this operetta, but many revisions and changes will probably be needed.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

ART IN PROTOPLASM:

THE ÆSTHETIC INSTINCTS OF THE "COLLOIDAL COMPOUND."
(See Illustrations.)

IN his inaugural address before the British Association, Professor Schäfer, had he been so disposed, might have dilated upon the marvellous capacities of life in its most simple forms—as distinct from the mere growth and multiplication of inanimate bodies, such as crystals. When the chemist succeeds in building up the mysterious colloidal compound which is the recognised basis of life, he may, not without reason, hope to create something more than a mass of gelatinous slime; for primordial life is endowed with a species of genius; one might almost say an æsthetic faculty. It is, at least, able to fabricate beautiful things. No more striking illustration of this fact can be adduced than the lovely shells that are formed by the Radiolarian organisms and their allies. Each of the animals concerned is a minute speck of colloidal compound, such as Professor Schäfer described, without visible structure of any kind; yet each is empowered to construct for itself a tiny casket of exquisite beauty, the material used being either lime or silica extracted from sea water. Here is a slip of glass, measuring exactly three inches long by one inch wide. Upon it, in a little circular cell, is a small quantity of fine, whitish powder. Under the microscope, the impalpable grains are revealed as little shells, clear as crystal, and wellnigh limitless in design. They are known by the euphonious name, Polycystina, which has reference to their many-chambered structure. They were brought from Barbados, where they are the chief constituent in a formation of rock 1700 feet in thickness. Think of it—1700 feet! The mind fails even to grasp the number of these tiny shells necessary for the formation of a cubic inch. It has been estimated that at least a million of them would go into a lady's thimble, and that a few pounds' weight of the rock contains more than the number of the whole human population of the globe. Polycystina, as we know them, are the shells of long-dead organisms which once disported themselves in the warm shallows of the ocean. Collectively, they have exercised a marked effect upon the formation of the earth's crust. Not only in Barbados, but in other parts of the world, the imperishable remains of Polycystina, or closely allied organisms, constitute thousand-foot strata of rock. In the Nicobar Islands, in Greece and in Sicily, such formations are conspicuous; while our own chalk downs are largely built up from the discarded shells of Foraminifera—minute creatures not distantly related to the Polycystina of the Barbados, but forming their shells of carbonate of lime instead of silica.

These beautiful rock-builders are by no means known only as fossils. Living examples swarm in countless billions in the seas of to-day, and it is from a study of these forms that men of science have learned much respecting the probable manner in which certain rock strata were laid down, and have been able roughly to estimate the period of time occupied in the process. Much knowledge of this kind was gained during the famous *Challenger* voyage, when so vast a collection of Radiolaria—the living representatives of the Polycystina—was made, that their classification, description, and measurement occupied Professor Haeckel no less than ten years. Living forms of Foraminifera are equally numerous. In life, the jelly-like living substance streams out in all directions through the minute pores of the shell, doubtless in search of food. The light of the sun penetrates the waters of the ocean to a depth of some 500 fathoms. Below this it is doubtful whether living Foraminifera exist. Radiolarians, however, have been found at a much greater depth, and it is thought that they may inhabit two zones, one near to the surface, the other extending upwards from the ocean floor. As the organisms die, their shells sink to the bottom, where they accumulate as soft grey mud, or "ooze." Probably fifty millions of square miles of the ocean bed, comprising the greater part of the Atlantic and immense tracts of the Western Indian Ocean and the Pacific, are formed of what is termed Globigerina ooze—that is to say, a deposit composed of the shells of Globigerina and kindred forms of Foraminifera. In the course of ages this ooze is destined to form strata of aqueous rocks.

Perhaps the most interesting point connected with these tiny shells is the approximation of their outlines and adornment to the recognised canons of art. Man cannot possibly have copied his designs from Nature in this instance, for only with the introduction of powerful microscopes has it been possible for the human eye to perceive Polycystine shells. The art of past ages had no knowledge of these hidden beauties, yet, acting independently, it reproduced many of their most perfect forms and curves. How can we account for this? The facts seem to suggest that a mysterious bond exists between the mind of man and the genius of life in its least specialised form.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor, Sir Herbert Tree, Marlborough Tree.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
DRAKE, a play in three acts, by Louis N. Parker.
Produced by SIR HERBERT TREE in conjunction with the Author.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.15.

GARRICK.

A play in four acts, by Charles Klein.
Reappearance of
ARTHUR BOURCHIERE and VIOLET VANBRUGH.
EVERY EVENING at 8.30. MATINEE EVERY WED. & SAT. at 2.30.

PALLADIUM.

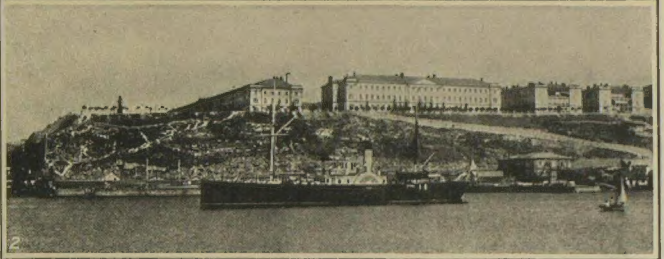
CHARLES GULLIVER, Managing Director.
ALWAYS THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON.
Two Performances Daily, 6.30 and 8.10. Matinee, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.
Admission from 6d. to 5s.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. 6d.
ARTHUR BOURCHIERE'S "Seven Blind Men," "The Great Escape," "Fancy Free," "T. E. Duwille," "Adele Moraw," "Ella Retford," "Sliters Trapnell," Varieties, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PAID IN ADVANCE.
INLAND. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.
Six Months, 12s.; or including Christmas Number, 12s. 3d.
Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.
CANADA. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 14s. 6d.
Six Months, 15s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 16s. 3d.
Three Months, 9s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 9d.
ELSEWHERE ABROAD. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2 10s.
Six Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 13s. 3d.
Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance, except to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money, by cheques, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

In a State of War, and Bombarded by Mutinous Russian Sailors? Sevastopol.



1. SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THE ADMIRAL OF THE PORT; SEVASTOPOL, SEEN FROM THE HARBOUR.

3. THE BEST HARBOUR OF THE BLACK SEA; SEVASTOPOL.

It was announced the other day that a state of war had been declared at Sevastopol, and assumed, as we remark under our double-page illustration of Russian war-ships, that this had been made necessary by the rumoured mutiny of the crews of certain vessels of the Russian

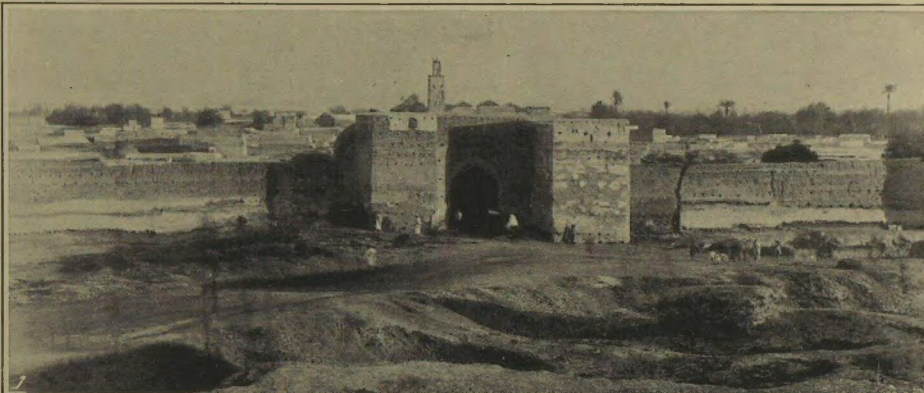
2. SHOWING THE NAVAL BARRACKS; SEVASTOPOL, WHICH BECAME THE CHIEF NAVAL STATION OF THE BLACK SEA IN 1804.

4. IN THE PORT THAT IS IN A STATE OF WAR; DOCKS AT SEVASTOPOL.

Black Sea Fleet, and the alleged bombardment of the port. Sevastopol, which has extensive dockyards and naval arsenals, navigation schools, and a naval hospital, possesses the best harbour of the Black Sea, and was made the chief Russian naval station of that sea in 1804.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A.

Entered by the French under Colonel Mangin: Marakesh, an Imperial Town of Morocco.



1. THE DUKALA GATE OF MARAKESH, OTHERWISE MOROCCO CITY.

3. THE KASBAH GATE OF MOROCCO CITY.

2. IN THE GARDEN OF THE PALACE KEPT AS A RESIDENCE FOR EUROPEAN ENVOYS TO THE SULTAN.

4. THE AGANAN GATE.

On September 7, and after some severe fighting, Colonel Mangin entered Marakesh, otherwise Morocco City, and found the nine French prisoners, who had been in Moorish hands since August 15, safe. El Hiba, the Roghi of the South, had escaped. It was feared that the next approach of the French would mean the murder of the hostages, and the advance was only

made after General Lyautey had exhausted all the means of negotiation for their release. Marakesh is one of the imperial towns of Morocco, a position it shares with Fez, Rabat, and Mekinez, and is important not only by reason of its position, but as one of the meeting-places of Arab and Berber.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAVILLA.]



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I AM writing this week not only about a subject I do not understand, but because I do not understand it. It will be vain to bombard me with the corrections of the expert; for I avowedly offer only the corrections of the ignoramus. It is because I am ignorant that I am trustworthy: it is because I am ignorant that I am telling the truth; indeed, one has to be a very ignorant journalist to do that. I have always been haunted with a feeling that riots, festivals, football matches, fires, shipwrecks, would really leave quite a different impression on a fresh mind from that conveyed by the stale reporter of them. I will take as a case the actual glimpse I have just had of the Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain.

I wish to insist that for my purpose here I should be useless if I were not ignorant. Defile the darkness of my ignorance with so much as one gleam of rational knowledge of the subject, and my description would be useless. For I speak only of the actual impression of soldiers in action as it is felt by an outsider seeing them for the first time. Under such conditions, even a mistake may be a truth; the mistake made by a raw observer may be the same as would be made by a raw recruit. The science of war is not, indeed, in this sense peculiar: the number of things I do not know would astound the world. Whenever I write to the effect that great masses of people in London look as if they had had no breakfast, I am quite kindly reminded that I have not studied dietetics. If I should say that it is a little illogical to enlarge and enrich Buddhism by totally eliminating Buddha, they tell me that, after all, I have not studied the Higher Criticism. If I should say that miners are of some importance, in so far as they are the only people who can mine, I should be gently but firmly reminded that, after all, geology was never my subject. If I should hint to our leaders of popular education that parents are often necessary to the production of children, they will ask me how long I have been studying the special problems of the slums. I am well used, therefore, to the reproach of ignorance; but in this case it does not really affect the question, or rather, it affects it the other way. I am not here concerned with what experts know or even with what men experience, but—solely with the extraordinary difference between a direct vision of something one has never seen before, and all the wild and false impressions created by magazines and newspapers in the minds of outsiders like myself. I have read the Military Expert in most newspapers, and my general impression was that if he was an Expert (which I sometimes doubted) his main object was to prevent anybody else being an Expert too. Instead of trying to explain technical terms in simple terms, he seemed to begin with whatever phrases his reader could not possibly understand. Apart from the Expert, I have read a fair number of articles written by journalists about soldiers. I do not profess to understand the soldiers. But I am afraid I am beginning to understand the journalists.

There is no space to describe what such operations are like; perhaps I may attempt such a description some other time. I will merely point out some of the things that such operations are not like, though more than half our ephemeral literature has taught us to expect them to be so. Some three or four false notions block reality. When you see any of the following things in our light militant literature, I,

as an ingenuous infant with my eyes open, implore you not to believe them.

(1) Do not believe them when they say, as they do perpetually nowadays, that modern war is really uninteresting because the distances are so great; and men cannot even see each other. You might as well say that chess is dull, because the castles are kept tight in two corners. That indefinite and unknown distance is true at the beginning of the sham battle: but it is the whole object of the battle to prevent its being true at the end. If things really remained like that there would have been no battle at all. When

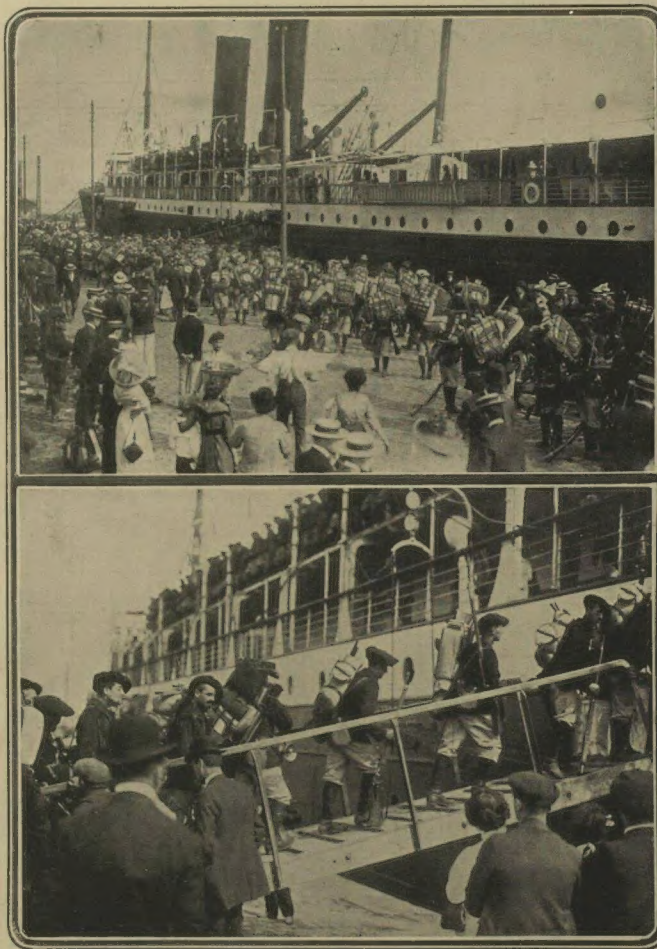
friends who had themselves been soldiers, and who were quite incapable of the mystery necessary to Experts. And I assure you that when some four large facts were laid down, about as simply as the four chalk lines round a tennis court, the distances did precious little to diminish the excitement. When once we knew a battalion was expected, we watched for it on the line of the land, as men clinging to a spar watch for a sail upon the last line of the sea. The dim clump, like a wood moving across the horizon, was quite as exciting then as when its members, staring and sweating in the sun, stumped past us and took the ridge in our rear. For in war, as in all real things, there is an eternal trysting-place; and all things meet at last. Men always wish to meet if they are friends; they wish to meet if they are enemies; they wish to meet even if they are soldiers at play.

(2) Do not take your ideas from Grenadiers in the Park—still less from German Grenadiers in a German Park. I think a great deal of the honourable irritation against "militarism" among my friends in town whom I know to be human and sincere, must arise from the sight of such stiff red figures marching in step. The pacifists feel they are looking at men dressed as no sane man would dress himself and walking as no self-respecting man would walk of his own accord; and they fancy such men under a sort of spell or dehumanising hypnotism, and imagine that yet worse nightmares of slavery must be enacted in the great dark plain of Salisbury and round the sacrificial rocks of Stonehenge. Then they read in the papers that some regiment "formed" along the top of a ridge, and then "advanced" on an enemy. The image evoked in a common cockney brain like my own is that an iron phalanx went forward all interlocked, like an armoured train. What you really see is utterly different. What you see (to begin with) is literally nothing. Then you see some grey streaks in the grey-green grass turn suddenly into very vivacious and excitable boys, who run helter-skelter across a field, and then fall flat on their stomachs. That is the strong primary note upon which the Press never presses: I mean the perpetual impression of running; of little brown men at the double. Long after it was over, my head was full of their little racing legs, like the figures in a zoetrope or a cinematograph.

(3) Do not say a sham fight is dull because there is no "blood-lust," and man is a "fighting animal." Man is not a fighting animal: otherwise he would not want flags and music and codes of honour to help him to fight. Man must be defined most subtly: he is a running-away animal—who does not run away. Nor is the sham fight dull because there is no blood-lust or bloodshed. To begin with, the sham fight is not dull.

But such dullness as there really is in it arises from the moral fact that no one knows what it is about. It lacks the high moral pleasure of fighting for justice. But it has the high intellectual pleasure of seeing how things happen; the crisis of luck or retribution; and it is truly this high intellectual pleasure that sends all those little figures shouting and singing up a hill.

(4) Do not call triumph inevitable or an army a machine. But to show the falsehood of this I should need to tell the whole story; and this is a very hurried article, written upon Salisbury Plain.



OF THE TROOPS SENT TO STRENGTHEN THE VICTORS OF MARAKESH: FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS EMBARKING AT MARSEILLES FOR MOROCCO. The anxiety that was long felt for the safety of the nine French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Moorish Pretender, El Hiba, at Marakesh since August 15, was dispelled by the news that the French force under Colonel Mangin, had retaken that town on September 7. Some time ago the French commander in Morocco, General Lyautey, realised that a larger force was necessary to maintain order in the country, and the French Government responded to his appeal for more men. Our photographs show some of the reinforcements embarking for Morocco on a troopship at Marseilles. The troops seen in the photographs are part of a battalion of Alpine Chasseurs.

the scientific soldier (who writes in the newspapers) says that modern enemies are always at an infinite distance from each other, I shall henceforth suspect the scientific soldier of having retired from the fight at an ingloriously early stage of it. Modern war is not dull because no soldier ever sees the opposite soldier. Modern war is dull because no civilian is ever, in the ordinary way, allowed to have the faintest inkling of what it is all about. It is dull to the daily reader because it makes no sense: the Military Expert sees to that with unflinching faithfulness and military vigilance. I happened to have the good fortune to see the sham fight on Salisbury Plain in the company of

THE REVERED DEAD AND THE HONOURED LIVING: TOKIO CONTRASTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. BY NO MEANS AS ELABORATE AS THAT ARRANGED FOR THE BURIAL OF THE EMPEROR MUTSUHITO: A MIDDLE-CLASS FUNERAL. SHOWING LANTERN AND LOTUS-PLANT BEARERS, THE HEARSE, AND MOURNERS.

In view of the fact that the funeral of Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, was fixed for Saturday, September 14, and, especially, in view of the elaborate nature of that ceremony, it is interesting to see a representation of an ordinary Japanese funeral. Describing such a ceremony in "Home life in Tokio," Mr. Jukichi Inouye says: "The funeral procession is not always in the same order; but in a middle-class funeral the order is commonly as follows: The procession is led by a person who acts as its guide; he is followed by men carrying white

2. WESTERN STATE IN EASTERN VEHICLES: AT THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS LEAVING IN JINRIKISHA.

lanterns on long poles, huge bundles of flowers stuck in green bamboo pedestals, birds in enormous cages, and stands of artificial flowers which are almost always large gilt lotus plants. . . . In the wake of some flags, on one of which is inscribed the deceased's Buddhist name, comes the hearse. . . . The mourners should properly follow on foot, but frequently they go in jinrikisha and carriages." In the case of the funeral illustrated the order mentioned by Mr. Inouye has been departed from. The hearse is seen behind the first 'rikisha.

BATTLING AGAINST THE FORCES COMMANDED BY NATURE: THE AIRMAN FIGHTING THE STORM.

DRAWN BY
GEORGE SCOTT.



FACING FEARFUL ODDS: A MONOPLANE ALOFT IN BEATING WIND

In "The Illustrated London News" of last week, we quoted a French paper which made the declaration, having its argument on the many miles covered by French military aviators at the cost of very few lives, that flying could not be classed amongst the dangerous means of progression. Since then several fatal accidents to airmen have come to reduce the statement, notably that by which Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Wynne-Sutton lost their lives, and the equally terrible disaster of September 10, which cost the Royal Flying Corps two more of its members, Lieutenants G. A. Benington and Lieutenant E. H. Heston, whose monoplane collapsed whilst over Wolverhampton, near Oxford, and fell to the ground like a stone. The aeronautical correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writing immediately after the accident, said that it pointed to the folly of sending up machines with two officers of command rank. "It is clear," he wrote, "that even in peace a heavy casualty list is certain, and the dilution of the organization of the Royal Flying Corps due to the incidence of fatalities on one class is quite unnecessary. There is no lack of candidates for the

AND DENSE CLOUD, AMIDST THUNDERCLAP AND LIGHTNING FLASH.

job, and non-commissioned officers and privates, of whom at present only five hold aviation certificates, should be given their share of the risks. They are eager for the opportunity, and it is only fair that they should have it. They are no less valuable to their country than are their superiors in rank. The point is one concerning military exigencies; for we can no more afford to lose to an excessive extent in non-commissioned officers than in commissioned. Two whole pilots—this is not a business for civilians—is in a duty of military men. The Army and Navy aviators must be professional soldiers and professional airmen. Moreover, if the casualties are heavy in peace, they will be even more heavy in war, and it is of urgent importance that there should be as the disposal of the country not only sufficient, but more than sufficient, of good machines and of men trained to fly them and to use them. It takes months of training to turn out an efficient military aviator.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, V.C.,

A Distinguished Soldier who saw much active service in India.

Mr. J. K. CAIRD, A well-known Dundee Manufacturer, who has given £10,000 to the British Association.—(Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.)

SIR Charles Gough first saw active service at the age of sixteen, in 1848-9, when he served in the Punjab Campaign. In the Indian Mutiny he greatly distinguished himself as a cavalry

leader, and received the Victoria Cross for several acts of gallantry, among them saving the life of his brother, the late Sir Hugh Gough. Sir Charles also served in the Bhootan Expedition of 1864 and the Afghan War of 1878-9.

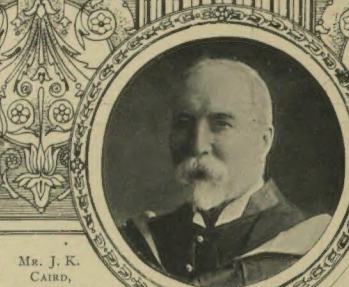
Mr. J. K. Caird, whose munificent gift of £10,000 to the British Association was made at the opening meeting at Dundee the other day, is a jute-manufacturer of that city. He is well known as a philanthropist, and has given over £100,000 for public purposes. His gift is said to have been the first ever received by the British Association.

This country, like others, is paying dearly for its efforts to achieve the mastery of the air. Within the week two terrible accidents, very similar in their circumstances and results, have deprived the Army of four young officers who were members of the Royal Flying Corps. In the first, which occurred at Graveley, near Hitchin, on the 6th, Captain Patrick Hamilton, of the Worcester Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant A. Wyness-Stuart, of the Special Reserve, R.F.A., were killed by a fall with a monoplane in which they were scouting in connection with the Army Manœuvres. Captain Hamilton was born in 1882, and obtained his commission in 1901. He made some remarkable flights over Salisbury Plain in the recent military aeroplane trials. Mr. Wyness-Stuart, who was married, joined the Special Reserve of the Royal Field Artillery three years ago. The two officers killed on the 10th, at Wolvercote, near Oxford, were Lieutenant C. A. Bettington, of the Special Reserve, and Lieutenant E. H. Hotchkiss, who was recently manager of the Bristol School at Brooklands, and had received a commission on probation in the Royal Flying Corps. Lieutenant Bettington served in South Africa.

Among Roman Catholics in the West of England the death of Bishop Graham will be felt as a great loss. He lived in the Cathedral House at Plymouth for over fifty years, and succeeded the late Bishop Vaughan on the latter's death in 1902. Bishop Graham heard Pius IX. read the Bull declaring the Immaculate Conception, and received minor orders on the same day.



THE LATE RIGHT REV. CHARLES GRAHAM, D.D., Formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth.



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.



THE LATE REV. H. A. MORGAN, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Photo. Russell.

1906-7, and the New Jersey State Championship in 1907.

Cambridge lost a familiar and most popular figure by the death of Dr. Henry Arthur Morgan, who had been Master of Jesus since 1885, and previously for twelve years Tutor at the same College. It was due to him that during that period the College increased greatly both in reputation and numbers. He married in 1882 a sister of Lord Gorell of Brampton.

Major E. G. Vaughan, who acted as Director of Transport and Supplies in the Abor Expedition, has been gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order for his work in that capacity. He saw service in Burmah in 1889, and again in 1895; on the Indian frontier in 1897-8; in Uganda in 1899; and in 1907 in British East Africa. He returned to India four years ago.

Sir David Burnett, whose name stands next on the list of aldermen for the Lord Mayoralty of London, is a member of the well-known firm of surveyors, Messrs. Edwin Fox Bousfield, Burnett and Baddeley. He became an alderman in 1902, and was Sheriff in 1907-8. He is now a Lieutenant for the City.

Sir Robert Pullar, who has died at the age of eighty-four, was known as the "Grand Old Man" of Perth, his native town, where Pullar's Dye Works, in which he was the senior partner, are situated. He spent large sums on local institutions, and represented Perth in Parliament from 1907 to 1895. He was knighted in 1895.

Major Hope, Unionist victor of Midlothian, contested the same seat against the Master of Elibank in December 1910. He is the elder son of the late Rev. Canon Hope, of Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, and nephew and heir-presumptive of Sir Alexander Hope, Bt. He served in the South African War, and later became a Major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Two years ago he married the Hon. Mary Bruce, daughter of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Mrs. de Courcy Laffan's novels, such as "Louis Draycott," "My Land of Beulah," and "Bonnie Kate," were very popular in their day. She wrote also some plays and poems, and was on the staff of *All the Year Round*. Formerly Miss Bertha Grundy, she married, first, Surgeon-General Leith-Adams, and secondly, the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, now Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook.



Photo. Levick.

MR. JEROME D. TRAVERS, Amateur Golf Champion of the United States for the third time.

Mr. Jerome Travers, who won the Amateur Golf Championship of the United States



THE LATE LIEUT. A. WYNESS-STUART, Who was killed in the Army Aeroplane accident near Hitchin.



THE LATE LIEUT. C. A. BETTINGTON. THE LATE SECOND-LIEUT. E. H. HOTCHKISS. The two Officers of the Royal Flying Corps killed in the aeroplane accident at Wolvercote, near Oxford.—(Photographs by Underwood and Underwood and C.N.)

at Wheaton, Illinois, beating Mr. Charles Evans in the final, was champion also in 1907 and 1908. He was born in New York in 1887. He won the Metropolitan Championship in



Photo. Weston.

THE LATE CAPTAIN PATRICK HAMILTON, Who was killed in the Army Aeroplane accident near Hitchin.

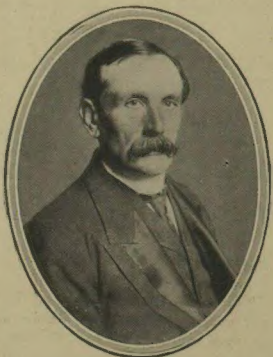


Photo. L.N.A.

SIR DAVID BURNETT, Who will probably succeed Sir Thomas Crosby as Lord Mayor of London.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PULLAR, Senior Partner of Pullar's Dye Works—the "Grand Old Man" of Perth.



Photo. C.N.

MAJOR JOHN AUGUSTUS HOPE, M.P., Who has won the Midlothian seat for the Unionists.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MRS. DE COURCY LAFFAN, Well known as a Novelist.

IN HOPE AND IN FEAR: "FOR WOMEN MUST WEEP!"

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



AT THE WIDOWS' CROSS: WAITING FOR THE RETURN OF THE FISHING-FLEET AND THE LIST OF THE LOST.

Our artist writes: "In the month of September, each year, when the vessels which have been fishing off the coast of Iceland return to Paimpol, the wives of the fishermen are accustomed to go to the heights to await the return of husbands and sons, and gather at

the cross called the Widows' Cross, from the many women who wait there in vain for the lost." Paimpol is forty-eight miles west by north of St. Malo. It is a coast town in the Department of the Côtes du Nord.

LITERATURE



ANNA COMNENA DICTATING TO HER AMANUENSIS.



MR. W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Author of "The Strangling
of Persia."
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



MR. S. B. KITCHIN,
Author of "The History of
Divorce."
Photograph by Peters.



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

Persia. There is bound to be an explosion in Parliament about Persia before the coming session is many days old. The numerous Liberals who denounce the foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey have lately become one of the most potent forces in British politics. They are supported with bitter emphasis by most of the Liberal journals of influence. Their attack is now being concentrated upon the attitude of Sir Edward Grey towards the Persian question, and they have found some very vulnerable points in the Foreign Secretary's armour. The Liberal malcontents derive much additional support from a small but active body of Unionists interested in Persia, powerfully led by Earl Curzon. And when the onslaught begins afresh, the assailants of the Cabinet will now have a large amount of new ammunition ready to hand in the remarkable book by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, entitled "The Strangling of Persia," just published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mr. Shuster, who was Treasurer-General of Persia last year, has a strange tale to tell, and he relates it with extraordinary vividness. Incidentally, he passes judgments upon men with a candour which verges on indiscretion, and helps one to understand his temperament. Thus he says that the Persian Acting Minister of War was "a man whose general reputation would warrant a long sentence in any gaol"; he accuses his own successor, M. Mornard, of gross irregularities; while in comparatively milder vein comes the statement that the interests of the British Empire are beyond the grasp of Sir Edward Grey, "a decidedly provincial gentleman whose longest sea-voyage was across the English Channel, and whose



AT OXFORD WITH SIR EDWARD GREY: ABUL-QASIM KHAN NASIRU'L-MULK, REGENT OF PERSIA. "The present Regent of Persia, Abul Qasim Khan Nasiru'l-Mulk, . . . pursued his advanced studies at Oxford University and was a classmate of Sir Edward Grey. . . . He is also a personal friend of Lord Curzon."

From "The Strangling of Persia."

descended upon Teheran with a chosen band of his own countrymen, honourably intent upon the regeneration of Persia. He failed because he resolutely and blindly flouted the two Powers whose interests in Persia are definite and tangible. Whatever he may have thought of the Anglo-Russian Convention, it should have been his policy to respect its provisions, just as Lord Cromer was always careful in Egypt to pay due regard to the admittedly more solid interests of Turkey. From the moment that Mr. Shuster decided to follow without qualification the mandate of a manifestly feeble Mejliss, he was doomed. It did not require the adventitious aid of Russia to compass his overthrow. He wrought it himself, and when the Mejliss fell he fell with it. International politics sometimes seem very simple to the State Department at Washington, but they are not so simple in fact. Mr. Shuster was honest, indefatigable, full of enthusiasm, but with a range of vision so narrow that he never saw that he could best serve Persia by accepting existent conditions. He strove manfully, yet he accomplished nothing save the defeat of the ex-Shah Muhammad Ali; and he left Persia in a worse plight than he found her. We are now told by earnest Liberals that if Persia only had constitutional government and a large loan she could regenerate herself. The evidence in Mr. Shuster's book forms the strongest refutation of this contention.



AWAITING A VOLLEY FROM THE FIRING-PARTY: ARSHADU'D-DAWLA JUST BEFORE HIS EXECUTION. Arshadu'd-Dawla, the famous general of the ex-Shah, was defeated and captured by the Nationalist troops under Ephraim Khan on September 5, 1911. He was shot next morning.
From "The Strangling of Persia."



THE PRESENT RULER OF PERSIA: SULTAN AHMAD SHAH, WITH THE CROWN PRINCE AND ROYAL TEACHERS.

Sultan Ahmad Shah succeeded to the throne on July 16, 1909, after the deposition of his father, Muhammad Ali. Behind him in the photograph is the Crown Prince. The others are royal teachers.
From "The Strangling of Persia," by W. Morgan Shuster. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

"History of the British Army."

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue is to be congratulated on the appearance of the seventh volume of his monumental "History of the British Army" (Macmillan), which deals, however, only with the brief period covered by the years 1809-10, and we sincerely trust that he will live to complete his work, which is intended to carry the story of our "eagles" up to 1870—the year of the Franco-German War, though at his present rate of production he will have to live a very long time. This voluminous record is essentially in the nature of a work of reference to military and political students, but it also contains much that appeals to the general reader. Mr. Fortescue has a style of his own. It is not that of Napier, or Kinglake, or Dr. Fitchett—that is to say, it is not very animated or picturesque; but it is correct in form and critical in tone, albeit some of his judgments are rather too emphatically expressed, and others a little surprising. Take the case, for example, of "the brave old Duke of York," Queen Victoria's uncle, whose sky-aspiring monument overlooking the Mall—as high as Nelson's, too—had hitherto been thought to be out of all proportion to the military services which he rendered his country. Yet Mr. Fortescue now pronounces him to be "the best Commander-in-Chief that ever ruled the Army." Moreover, he also places in a new and much more favourable light the scandal which had caused the Duke to resign his high office as the result of a Parliamentary inquiry into his relations with "an elegant lady of the name of Clarke," whose tastes were just as expensive as her personal charms



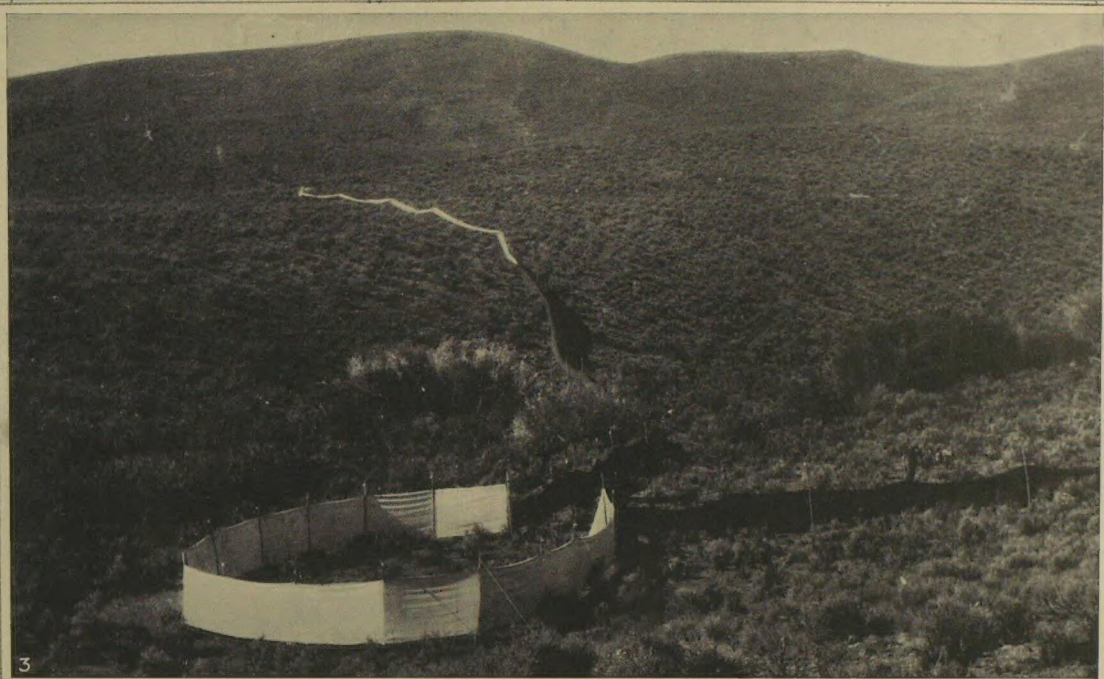
TWICE PRETENDER TO THE PERSIAN THRONE: PRINCE SALARU'D-DAWLA. Prince Salaru'd-Dawla is the brother of the ex-Shah, Muhammad Ali, and has twice been Pretender to the throne of Persia. He entered the country during the summer of 1911 with several thousand Kurdish tribesmen from the Turkish frontier.

From "The Strangling of Persia."

were seductive. To those charms the Duke had fallen a prey, just as formerly he had been forced to yield to the French in the Netherlands, and he danced before his mistress to the tune of "£16,000 in three years." But at last the Duke could stand her ruinous extravagance no longer and cast her off, when presently it was found that she had been accepting bribes to use her influence with the Commander-in-Chief in the distribution of military patronage, though she failed to prove that his Royal Highness had been cognisant of this at the time. By an overwhelming majority Parliament acquitted the Duke of the abuses imputed to him, yet he hastened to resign, and was succeeded by Sir David Dundas, the rough-headed Scot who, like Jeanie Deans, had walked all the way from Edinburgh to London, to enter himself "lieutenant-fireworker" in the Royal Artillery, and elbowed his way through the Seven Years' War and the Peninsular War up to the highest position in the Army. Dundas was a warm admirer of Frederick the Great, whose autumn manœuvres he always used to attend, and his were the "Rules and Regulations," procured at Potsdam, according to which were trained the armies of Abercrombie, Moore, and those which Wellington led in the Peninsula. Sir David Dundas only held office for a couple of years after the resignation of the Duke of York, who returned to the Horse Guards after the subsidence of the storm which had driven him therefrom, and remained there all through the Peninsular and Waterloo period.

A CANVAS TRAP FOR WILD HORSES: "BLANK WALLS" FOR MUSTANGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY H. M. WRIGHT.



1. "DOWNING" A WILD MUSTANG: MEN PREVENTING THE HORSE FROM RISING BY HOLDING DOWN ITS HEAD AFTER IT HAS BEEN CHECKED BY THE ROPE AND HAS TURNED A SOMERSAULT.

2. VALUED AT 500 DOLLARS WHEN BROKEN TO SADDLE: A WHITE HORSE CAUGHT IN THE TRAP AND BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY LARIATS FROM EITHER SIDE.

3. OF CANVAS TWELVE FEET HIGH AND WITH WINGS EXTENDING A MILE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE: THE CORRAL TRAP INVENTED BY CHARLES "PETE" BARNUM FOR CATCHING WILD HORSES IN NEVADA.

4. AN ACTION WHICH ALMOST KILLED THE "BUSTER": A WILD HORSE PITCHING HIS FIRST RIDER THROUGH THE CORRAL FENCE.

5. THE RIDER GETTING INTO THE SADDLE WHILE THE HORSE IS ON THE GROUND: BREAKING A WILD MUSTANG.

We illustrate a most ingenious trap invented by Charles "Pete" Barnum, and used by him for the capturing of over 10,000 wild horses. The canvas corral trap, with mile-long wings, is set up quickly, and the band of mustangs (perhaps ten or twenty miles away) is so manoeuvred that it is more than likely to find itself after a long run within the walls of the

trap. Each circular corral is fifty feet in diameter, and can be erected in the trail and passes anywhere so quickly that the shy, wild horses do not suspect the presence of man. The mustangs are so shepherded that they are held to the trails and eventually find themselves in the trap surrounded by a blank wall, over which and through which they cannot see.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FLEET CALLED TO DO ITS DUTY

DRAWN BY

TOWARDS THE TRAITORS AND THE DISLOYAL: RUSSIAN WAR-SHIPS.

ALBERT SCHULL.



"Diana" "Aurora" "Bogatyr" "Admiral Makarov" "Rurik" "Pallada" "Borodino" "Tsesarevich" "Seydlitz" "Emperor Paul" "Andrei Pervomanski" "Gangut" "Petrovich"

"THE EMPEROR WAS PAINED TO LEARN THAT THE SEED OF DISORDER HAD SPROUTED UP
A PART OF THE FIGHTING FORCE NOW PASSING THROUGH A HISTORICAL

Rumours at the end of last week that the crews of certain vessels of the Russian Black Sea Fleet had mutinied and bombarded the forts of Sevastopol were promptly denied, but a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated September 6, seemed, in a measure at all events, to confirm those rumours, though no one doubts that the Russian Navy as a whole is loyal. The telegram stated that in a naval order issued that day the Russian Minister of Marine expressed his regret that it had become necessary to declare a state of war at Sevastopol, and continued: "The Russian navy is passing through a historical time. The Emperor's will has summoned it to new life, and the popular representatives have given it their confidence and abundant resources. The Emperor's will now calls it to do its duty towards the traitors and the disloyal. No pardon is possible. The Emperor was pained to learn that the seed of disorder had sprouted up in the navy so dear to him. But yet the conspiracy has only attacked a few ships." Concluding, the Minister said: "I am happy to communicate the Imperial thanks



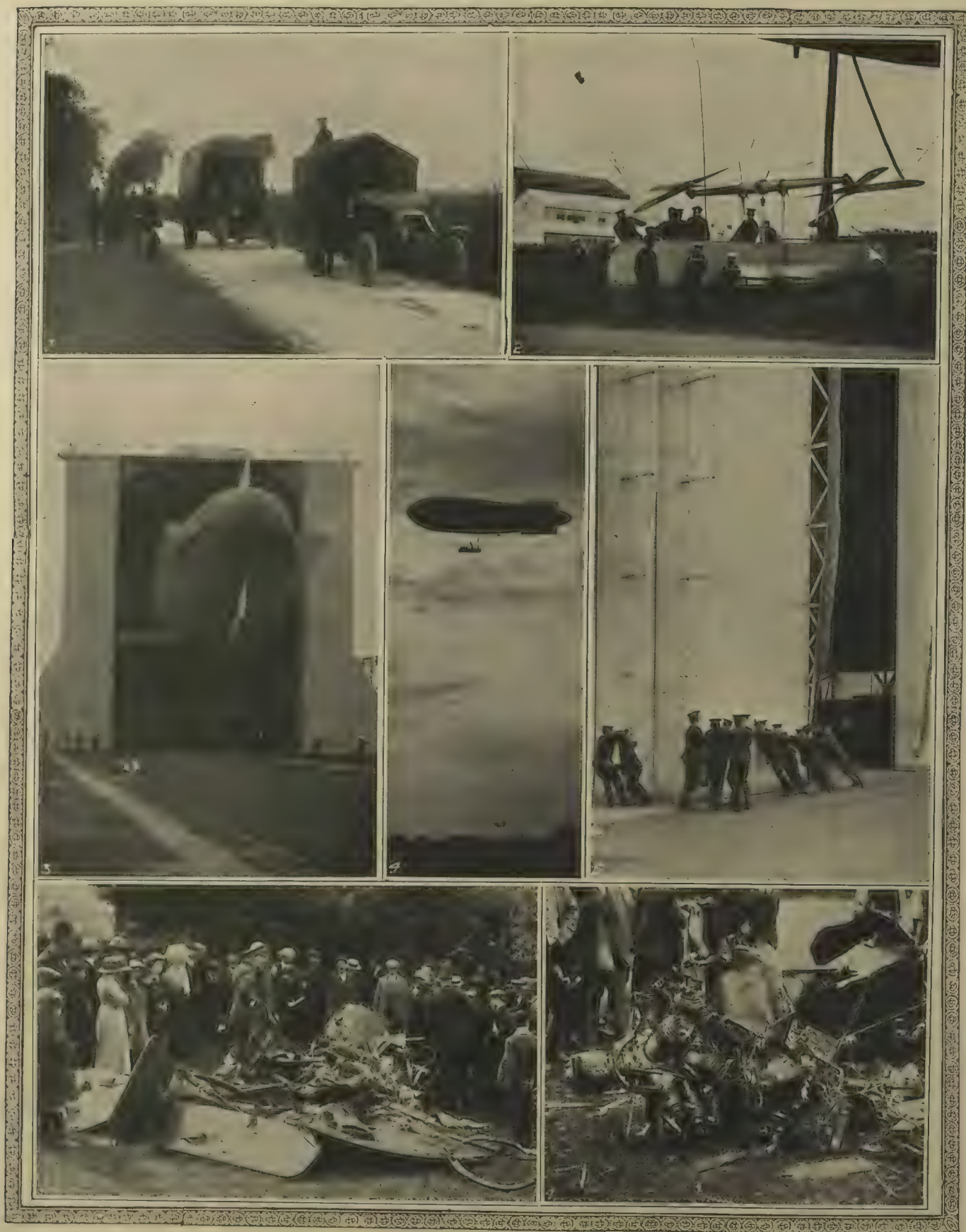
"Pallada" "Sevastopol" "Rurik" "Gangut" "Emperor"

IN THE NAVY SO DEAR TO HIM": THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET AS IT WILL BE IN 1913—
TIME: TOGETHER WITH VESSELS STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

to those crews which have conscientiously done their duty." Our illustration shows, as we have remarked above, the Russian Baltic Fleet as it will be in 1913. The four large Dreadnoughts, "Sevastopol," "Gangut," "Petrovich," and "Pallada," which will form the most important units of the Russian Baltic Fleet as it will be in 1913, are likely to be on the active list by not later than October of next year. They will be of 23,500 tons, and have a length of 380 feet, a beam of 87 feet, a mean draught of 27 feet, and engines of 42,000-h.p., developing 23 knots. The cruisers "Diana," "Aurora," and "Bogatyr" fought against Japan, as did the battle-ship "Tsesarevich." The armoured cruisers "Admiral Makarov," "Rurik," "Pallada," and "Borodino" and the battle-ships "Emperor Paul" and "Andrei Pervomanski" were built after the war. The armoured cruisers "Rostislav" and "Gennadi" were formerly of the Vladivostok squadron. The four Dreadnoughts which are under construction will each take a maximum of 3000 tons of coal and also 1170 tons of oil.

THE ARMY IN THE AIR: THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS MANŒUVRING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWS ILLU. AND C.N.



1. SPEED ON THE ROAD AS ATTENDANT ON SPEED IN THE AIR: MOTOR TRANSPORTS FOR THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS USED IN THE MANŒUVRES NOW TAKING PLACE IN EAST ANGLIA.

2. SHOWING THE SWIVELLED PROPELLERS IN POSITION FOR ELEVATING THE AIR-SHIP: THE CAR OF THE NEW ARMY DIRIGIBLE, "DELTA"

3. SMELLING POWDER FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE PRESENT MANŒUVRES: THE "DELTA" LEAVING HER SHED.

4. SHOWING THE BOAT-SHAPED CAR DESIGNED FOR LANDING ON WATER: THE ARMY DIRIGIBLE "DELTA" IN FLIGHT.

5. PREPARING TO LAUNCH THE "DELTA": OPENING THE GREAT DOORS OF THE SHED.

6. THE PRICE OF POWER IN THE AIR: THE WRECK OF THE ARMY MONOPLANE WHOSE FALL CAUSED THE DEATH OF TWO OFFICERS.

7. AFTER THE ACCIDENT WHICH COST THE ARMY TWO AIRMEN: THE "GNOME" ENGINE OF THE "B 258" AFTER THE SMASH.

As was, of course, anticipated, the mechanical side of war in its highest and most scientific developments is a great feature of the present Manœuvres in East Anglia. Notable also, it need hardly be said, are the duties allotted to the Royal Flying Corps, who thus make their first appearance in such mimic warfare. Most unfortunately, things began badly and, indeed, tragically, for the military sirmen. First of all came the terrible disaster by which Captain Patrick Hamilton and Lieutenant Athole Wyness-Stuart lost their lives by the collapse of the monoplane "B 258": then weather so inclement that the Corps began its work under the

greatest of difficulties. On September 9, indeed, the air camps at Kneessworth and Hardwicke were almost unoccupied. The doings of the aeroplanes and dirigibles will be watched with the keenest interest, for there can be little doubt that, wind permitting, they will create something like a revolution in tactics; while it may be remembered that a military authority, quoted in Mr. Claude Grahame-White's recent book on "The Aeroplane in War," said: "It is certain that the consequences of the use of aerial navigation will be to bring about, at the very outset of hostilities, a fight to the death between opposing aerial fleets."

KEEPING THE KEY TO THE KINGDOM: THE MANŒUVRES IN EAST ANGLIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWS, ILLUS., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



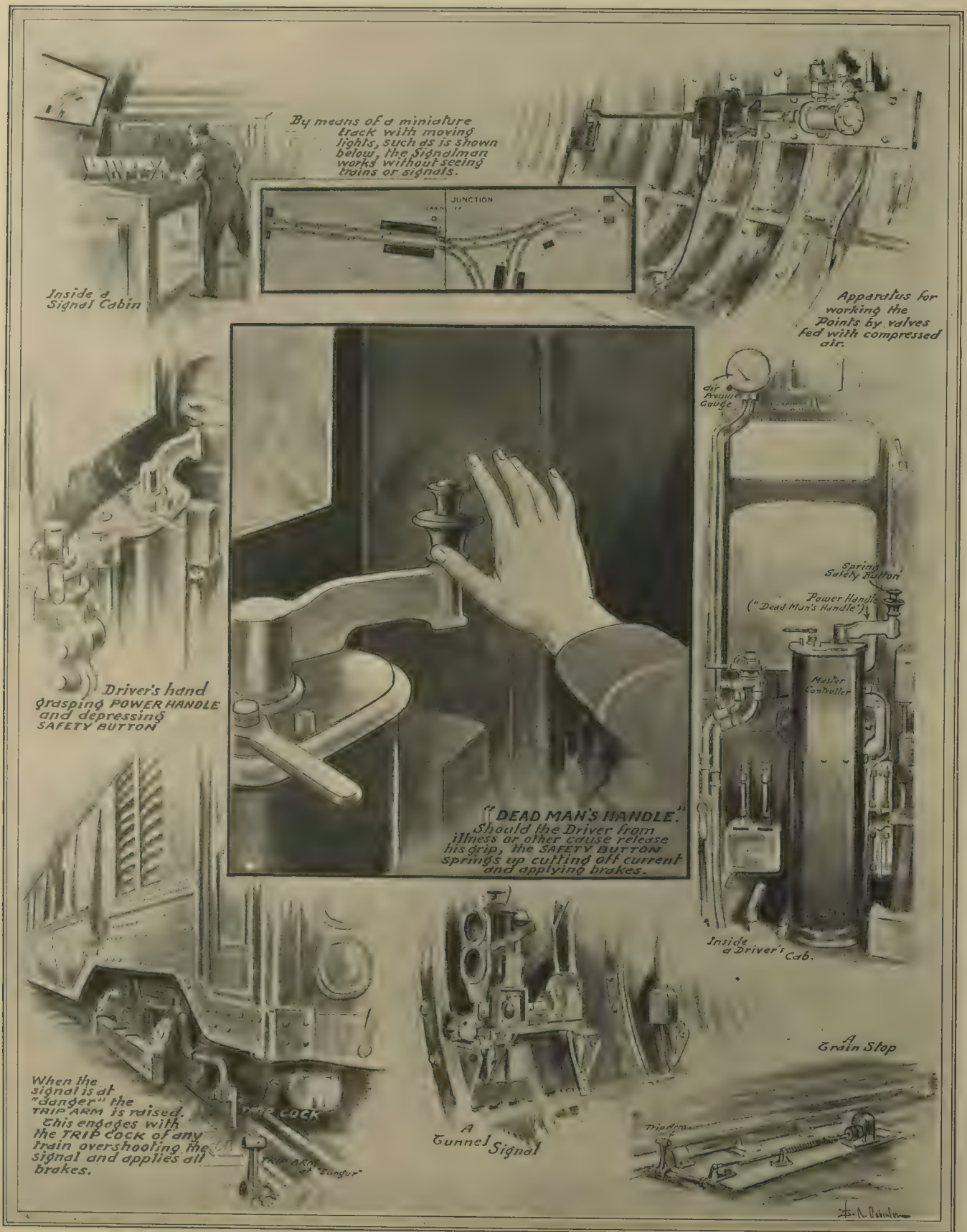
1. LOOKING AFTER THE CREATURE COMFORTS OF THE FIGHTERS IN THE MIMIC WAR: HOT SOUP FOR THE TROOPS—THE ARMY TRAVELLING-KITCHENS
3. NEWS THROUGH THE AIR: A WIRELESS-OPERATOR SENDING A MESSAGE.
5. WAR IN A HOME OF PEACE: SETTING UP A WIRELESS STATION ON A VILLAGE GREEN.

Roughly, the object of the Manœuvres which began in earnest on September 9 is to test the scheme for the defence of East Anglia, "the key to the kingdom." It was arranged that Cambridge should be the heart of the operations, and that the defenders of the country should make their last stand against the invader about that town, there to defeat him or to retreat on to the capital for a final and successful battle of extermination. The last line of defence, it was decided, should be upon the hills south of Cambridge. As it was put in

2. ENSURING THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS: A WATER-FILTER CART BEING FILLED FROM A RIVER.
 4. THE MOTOR-CYCLE IN WAR: A DISPATCH-RIDER ARRIVES WITH A MESSAGE.
 6. WIRELESS IN THE FIELD: RECEIVING A MESSAGE FROM ONE OF THE MILITARY STATIONS.
- the "Morning Post" the other day: "It is many years since any considerable force of troops encamped for manœuvres in the Eastern Counties . . . The trend of events in recent years has indicated that region as a desirable one for home defence practice. . . It is good that officers should operate over land that might be occupied after mobilisation, and the eastern area is well chosen as being the open gateway leading to the trunk railways and vast coalfields and productive regions which count so much in our national vitality."

THE DEAD MAN'S HANDLE; AND OTHER DEVICES: "TUBE" SIGNALLING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



DESIGNED TO REMOVE DANGER FROM MAN'S ERROR, ILLNESS, OR SUDDEN DEATH: AUTOMATIC SIGNALLING ON UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

The collision which took place a few days ago on the Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton Tube Railway, the first on any "tube" in London, called attention again to the elaborate signalling system in vogue on such lines. This is automatic, though, of course, it is obviously impossible to eliminate altogether the human factor. When a train enters a station and has passed a certain point, a trip-arm, fixed to the off-side rail, goes up, and the signal is set at danger. If a second train should draw near to the station before the first has left it would strike the trip-arm and the brake would be applied automatically, pulling

the train up clear of the danger zone. Before a train leaves the terminus, its driver must "set" the apparatus on his front coach so that it may be ready to pick up any "trips." Another important device is known as "the dead man's handle." This has a safety button which has to be kept depressed by the driver the whole time the train is running. Should he faint or fall dead, or for any other reason release this button and allow it to spring up, the current would be cut off and the brakes applied automatically. It is difficult to see what more man's ingenuity could do in the service of travelling man.



A MAN OF SCIENCE WHO BELIEVES THAT THE CHEMIST MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE "LIFE": PROFESSOR E. A. SCHAFER, LL.D., Sc.D., M.D., F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY F. L. L. AND FRY.

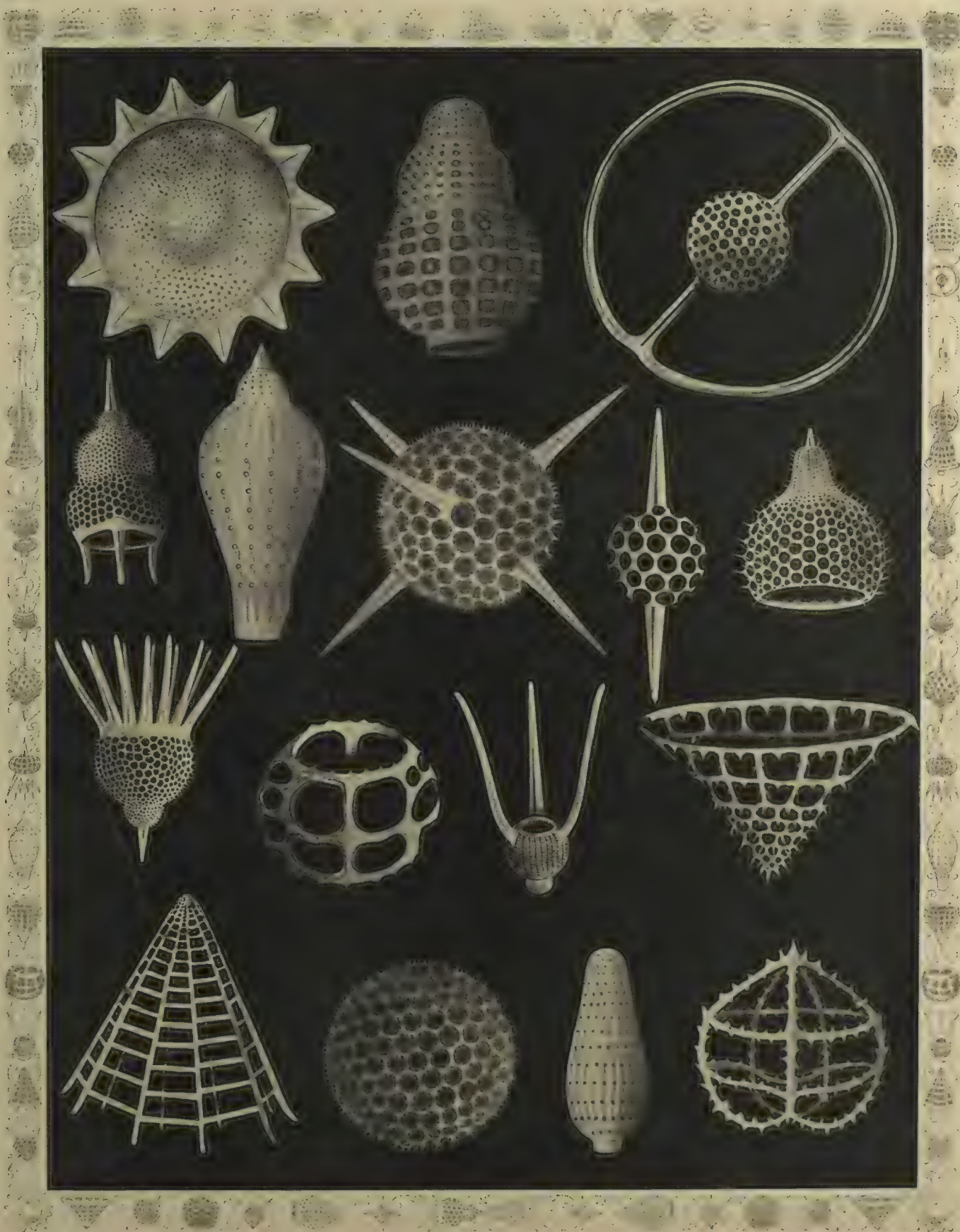


THE MAN OF SCIENCE WHO DEMONSTRATED THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH DARWIN :
DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

CAMERA-PORTRAIT, SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY E. O. HOPPE.

MADE BY THE JELLY WHICH IS LIFE: WORKS OF THE COLLOIDAL COMPOUND.

DRAWINGS BY PERCY COLLINS.



CREATIONS OF MINUTE SPECKS OF THAT WHICH REPRESENTS THE CHEMICAL BASIS OF LIFE: REMARKABLE SHELLS, FORMED BY POLYCYSTINA, WHICH ARE THE RAW MATERIAL OF MANY ROCKS.

In the course of his much-discussed presidential address on the origin and nature of life, Professor Schäfer said, of the elements composing living substance: "The combination of these elements into a colloidal compound represents the chemical basis of life; and when the chemist succeeds in building up this compound it will, without doubt, be found to exhibit the phenomena which we are in the habit of associating with the term 'life.'" As a correspondent points out in an article given elsewhere, Professor Schäfer might also, had he been so disposed,

have dilated upon the marvellous capacities of life in its very low forms, quoting, for example, the wonderful shells formed by the Radiolarian organisms and their allies, each of which is a minute speck of "colloidal compound" without visible structure, and so small that, when in numbers, it seems to the naked eye nothing more than a unit in a fine, whitish powder. At least a million examples of it would go into a thimble. The drawings show specimens of its shells enormously enlarged, as seen under the microscope.

WHERE ONE ROD LANDED A TON AND A-HALF IN A FORTNIGHT: AT AN ANGLER'S PARADISE IN THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE INTEREST OF THE EVENING AT A TAUPO HOTEL: CRITICISING THE DAY'S CATCH IN NEW ZEALAND'S LARGEST LAKE.

According to some authorities, there never has been such fishing as that which is to be got on Lake Taupo, in the centre of North Island, New Zealand, and the largest lake in the Dominion, with an area of 230 square miles. There are several important fishing centres round its shores, and many fishing camps. The lake lies in a district of geysers, hot springs, and mud volcanoes, and the river Waikato flows through it. Our artist illustrates a typical scene after dinner at a Taupo hotel, when in the evening the guests gather together to inspect and criticise each other's catch during the day. "The fish in the foreground," writes our artist,

"would represent a good day's catch for one person. The record for this part of Lake Taupo for the last season was fifty-eight fish in one day, for two rods, trolling with spoon from a launch. Lord Rendlesham caught one ton and a-half in a fortnight—average 10½ lb.; the biggest 17 lb. (fly-fishing). Eight fish were caught in three hours, weighing 102½ lb., the biggest 22 lb. Two rods caught 1000 fish in six weeks, also this season, but whether by trolling or fly-fishing I could not say. The fish caught at Taupo are almost all rainbow trout."

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

DYING DAILY DURING LIFE.

"HOPE springs eternal in the human breast," and the closing days of a soaking summer find us looking forward with less regret than usual to the autumn, with its impressive Mystery Play of Death, enacted for us in the fall of the leaf and the gathering-in of the harvest. To those who are more deeply interested in the phenomena of Nature, there are yet other incidents of this kind; incidents which bring home to us with a peculiar force the truth of St. Paul's assertion, "I protest I die daily." For we are apt to forget, and especially when we are feeling most "fit," that our bodies are undergoing a ceaseless death and rejuvenescence. The whole surface of our skin is continually "scaling off," so to speak, yet, save in the scurf removed in brushing the hair, and the cutting of the hair and nails, we have no obvious evidence of this. But among what we are often pleased to call the "lower orders of Creation" we can find this evidence in plenty.

One of the most striking illustrations of this fact is that furnished by the shedding of the antlers of deer. As everybody knows, these are built up, in some mysterious way, by a mass of blood-vessels protected by an outer casing of hairy skin—the velvet. A swollen knob marks the foundation of these marvellous weapons; then the knob becomes paired, and presently one of these grows forward to form the "brow tine," and one upward to form the "beam" giving off other "tines" at proper places. In due course the antler is complete. Then, by the formation of a ring of bone at the base, the further blood supply is cut off, and as a consequence the "velvet" promptly dies and sloughs off, hanging, for a season,

in unseemly rags, offending even the wearer, who diligently removes them by rubbing the new-made bone against the branches of trees. A turbulent time is now before the wearer, if he be the master of the herd, for he must justify his leadership in the tourney field, or give place to some younger and more vigorous rival, and such is never lacking. But having served their purpose, unlike the horns of oxen and antelopes and their kin, these weapons are shed. Why? According to current theories, the existence of this mass of dead bone, unprotected by a sheath of horn, as in the ox and antelope, is a menace to the wearer: but this is an assertion more easily made than justified, and we still await

the weeks of growth, and the avidity with which they will eat the shed antlers of past years whenever they come across them, to provide bone-forming material.

Among the birds we meet with some remarkable instances of what we may call local death of the body.

plates—a feature unique among birds—and these are also shed. One of the pelicans, similarly, in the breeding season, develops one or more quadrangular horny plates along the ridge of the beak, and the breeding stations of these birds are thickly strewn with these "ornaments" at the end of this trying period. It does not seem to be generally known, but it is a fact, that grouse annually shed their claws; and if my readers will carefully examine the toes of such grouse as come their way just now, they will probably find the old claws still adhering to the new ones, and on the point of being shed. There are very few birds in which this takes place, and no one has been able to suggest why it should take place at all.

These same grouse will illustrate yet another exaction by Death which birds are called on to meet, for, if the feathers be carefully examined, more or fewer will be found partly ensheathed in a delicate blue sheath—some wholly so, looking like spines. These are growing feathers, and mark that critical period of life known as the "moult." Every single feather of the body is renewed at this time, and the process is again repeated within the year. So great is the strain on the system which this feather-growth entails that disease and death fall inevitably on all but vigorous birds.

Among the reptiles, many, like lizards and snakes, shed the whole skin at once, which they contrive to cast in a single piece, wriggling out of the old skin and leaving it behind them in the form of a hollow sheath, a mere ghost of the wearer. The frogs and toads contrive to make some profit on the transaction, since they eat their own cast-off garments.

Crabs and caterpillars represent a host of creatures wherein growth is impossible without moulting. The material of which their skin is composed is inelastic, and cannot admit of growth. As a consequence frequent changes of skin are imperative. How a crab manages to wriggle out of its strong case is something of a mystery, but the process entails a severe strain on the vitality, and exposes the newly moulted body to grave perils: since, for a time, the new skin is quite soft, and hence neither escape from enemies by flight nor defence by the usual grip of the great pincers is possible till the hardening process is complete. In the British Museum may be seen the complete series of shells worn by a single individual throughout its life, the first but



FROM SPANISH SPONGE SAND.



FROM GLOBIGERINA ATLANTIC OOZE.

THE WORK OF SPECKS OF THE COLLOIDAL COMPOUND
WHICH IS THE CHEMICAL BASIS OF LIFE:
REMARKABLE SHELLS OF THE MINUTE FORAMINIFERA.



ONE OF THE LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE, YET WONDERFUL IN ITS WORKINGS: A LIVING FORAMINIFEROUS ORGANISM, SHOWING THE JELLY-LIKE ANIMAL STREAMING OUT THROUGH THE PORES OF THE SHELL, DOUBTLING IN SEARCH OF FOOD.
—INGES BY PERCY COLLINS. (See Page and Article elsewhere.)

The vividly coloured beak of the puffin, for example, so conspicuous in the birds which enliven our sea-girt cliffs during the summer months, is made up of a number of separate pieces of horn; and these, in



FROM SPANISH SPONGE SAND.



FROM WEST OF IRELAND SAND.



FROM SPANISH SPONGE SAND.



FROM WEST OF IRELAND SAND.



FROM SPANISH SPONGE SAND.

the interpretation of this matter. That the process of renewal entails a strain on the vitality of the animals is shown at once by their poor condition during

the autumn, fall off, leaving the beak greatly reduced in size and subdued in colour. More than this, the eyelids of this bird are also decorated with horny

little larger than a pin's head. The Pauline dictum, "I protest I die daily," could hardly be more forcefully illustrated than by these discarded shells.—W. P. FYCRAFT.

MAKING RAIN WHILE THE SUN SHINES: COMPELLING A DOWNPOUR.



EXPLODING DYNAMITE TO CALL RAIN FROM THE SKIES: THE BLOWING UP OF ONE OF THE CHARGES WHICH PRODUCED SHOWERS.

The Battle Creek Industrial Association had a "rain battle" just west of their city some little while ago, seeking to prove that explosions would be followed by rain. The chief of the United States Weather Bureau predicted that the experiment, which was announced several weeks in advance, would prove futile. Mr. C. W. Post was the chief advocate of the opposite point of view, and provided the dynamite, 4500 lb. of which was exploded in 1500 "shots." There was a firing station at every eighth of a mile, and three-pound charges were exploded every few minutes at each of the fifteen stations. The battle started at

10.30 in the morning and finished at 3.30 in the afternoon. During the morning the sky was bright and clear. About 1.30 a slight precipitation was noticed, but this was more like a mist than a rain. When the firing ceased the sky was overcast with clouds. At about 4.30 the rain began to fall, and continued in showers until eight o'clock. The Government rain-gauge showed a fall of '44. The rain-makers admit they cannot produce rain unless there are over 60 degrees of humidity in the air: there were 74 degrees in Battle Creek on the night before the experiment was made.

LIFTING A 19,250-TON DREADNOUGHT: TESTING A FLOATING-DOCK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. THE TRIAL OF THE GREAT ADMIRALTY FLOATING-DOCK AT SHEERNESS; THE "ST. VINCENT" AFLOAT BETWEEN THE TWO WALLS.

2. THE RESULT OF ONLY SEVEN HOURS' WORK: THE "ST. VINCENT" RAISED FROM THE WATER AND PLACED IN POSITION FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HER UNDER-WATER FITTINGS.

The British Admiralty's enormous new floating-dock, which is stationed at Sheerness—and, by the way, was fully illustrated in our issue of August 24—was put to the test the other day, when it had to lift the Dreadnought "St. Vincent" from the water, that the vessel's under-water fittings might be examined and her hull painted with anti-fouling composition. The raising of the battle-ship and placing her in position took only seven hours. That the task was no mean trial is made evident when it is pointed out that the "St. Vincent" has

a normal displacement of 19,250 tons, a length over all of 536 feet, and a beam of 84 feet. She represents rather over half the lifting power of the dock, whose total capacity is 32,000 tons, 8000 tons less than that of its sister-structure, now at Portsmouth. The dock is of the "box" type with two side walls; that is, a wall on either side of the pontoon proper and running almost the full length of it. These walls are permanently attached to the pontoon. In the starboard wall are the workshops; in the port wall is accommodation for officers and crew.

WITH HER NOSE BROKEN BY A STEAM-FERRY: A CRUSHED DESTROYER.

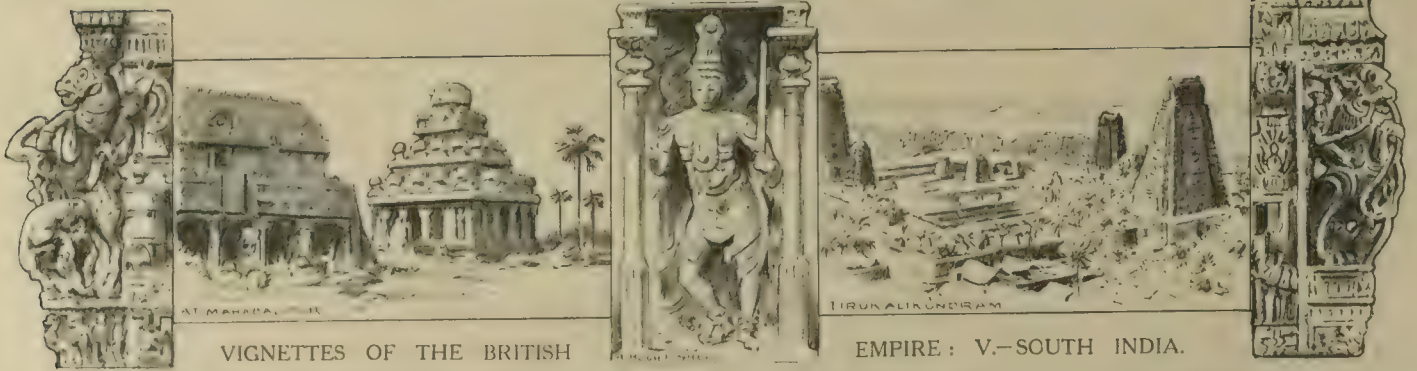
PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY COLEMAN.



CRUMPLED BOWS WHICH WERE SET STRAIGHT AGAIN WITHIN TWENTY DAYS: THE DAMAGED "VIXEN."

Our photograph shows, in especially clear manner, the damage which may be wrought to a destroyer without that vessel being sunk. The "Vixen," it may be recalled, was in collision, in Shields Harbour recently with a large steam vehicular ferry. She is here seen in one of the docks of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, where her damaged bows

were rebuilt and the whole of the necessary repairs carried out within twenty days. The "Vixen" is one of the older, three-funnelled, thirty-knot British destroyers of a class which average 300 tons and have average dimensions of 210 by 21 by 11 (maximum draught). They were built between 1896 and 1903.



I WAS nearing India for the first time, and as I watched from the deck of a British India Company's steamer, with the sunrise behind me, I could see the white lighthouse of Tuticorin, a tall factory chimney, and the glint of light on glass windows. The harbour is poor, as the water is so shallow that no steamer can anchor nearer than four to five miles from land. Waiting for the train, which runs in connection with the Ceylon steamers, some native people clustered on the platform, including a Mohammedan family with a store of mats they were going to sell at Tinnevely.

Madura, ninety-nine miles on, was my first stopping-place—Madura, where a peaceable "collector" now lives in the building erected for fights between wild beasts and gladiators—Madura, capital of the earliest recorded kingdom of Southern India—the Pandaia of Megasthenes (B.C. 302).

The little drawing "At Mahabalipur," shows one of seven rock-temples (near the shore, about thirty-five miles south of Madras), which is the earliest form

From one side of this arcade I could see the golden cover of Minakshi's shrine burning in the sunlight, and from another part of the tank's margin the golden roof over that of Siva himself (here called Sundareswarar). The latter is in the northern half of the temple, as has been said above, and it is in the north-east corner of the great outer courtyard that the Hall of a Thousand Columns, carved with marvellous elaboration, lies in wait for every stranger

from a wall in this further flights of steps brought me to the chief temple, whence proceeded a deafening noise of metal flutes and trumpets. Eastward from this point a few more steps led out into the open, and upon the bare, smooth, sloping surface, by a final series, I reached the summit where there is a small Ganesha shrine with a gallery round it. From here the city is seen map-like below, and on every side the plains for twenty or thirty miles. To the north appeared in the far distance the Pulka hills, and nearer the great *gopurams* of Srirangam, to which I drove the next morning.

The wide, red road, dusty and silent in the dawn, led across a long stone bridge over the River Cauvery to the island of Srirangam, and the largest temple in Southern India, with its fifteen immense *gopurams* and rather haphazard assemblage of porches, walls, and shrines. Architecturally, the chief interest of Srirangam is the magnificent façade of the unfinished outer gateway on the Trichinopoly side.

Siva and Vishnu, under one form or another, may be said to receive the chief worship of the mass of



OF THE TYPE DRAWN BY SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN IN THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF APRIL 15: A PROCESSIONAL CAR AT TRICHINOPOLY.

weary with wonder, to amaze him more. It is nearly another hundred miles north from Madura to the famous "Rock" of Trichinopoly. Along the main street leading to the rock, before an image of Kali, in a little temple, a native child said to me, warningly: "This god becomes quickly peevish," and went on to explain that it was sometimes necessary to give her a sheep to quiet her.

A Hindu wedding procession, headed by one of the temple elephants, preceded me through the gateway of an outer wall, beside which I saw several of the carved processional cars, huge masses of solid wood-work decorated with numerous small figures of different gods—cars such as are dragged by several hundred men in the procession of April 15.

It was near here also that I saw in a recess of the wall a wooden baluster about four feet high, blackened with the constant anointings of libation oil and decorated with a garland of flowers. This, I was informed, was Karapanasami, the Black God, a strange deity who might exist in any piece of brick, stone,



A WOODEN BALUSTER AS A DEITY: THE BLACK GOD, KARAPANASAMI, GARLANDED WITH FLOWERS, AT TRICHINOPOLY.

of Dravidian construction, of about the sixth century A.D. In the Mahabalipur temples is seen the square base, ornamented outside with pilasters and containing the image-cell within, while it rises above into a pyramid divided into storeys. The next development of the Dravidian temple was that of the *gopurams*, or great gateways, often larger than the pyramidal Vimana, or image-cell itself, and forming the entrance to the sacred precincts through an enclosure wall.

Besides shrine and gateway, the Dravidian temple generally includes a *mantapam*, or porch, leading to the shrine, a pillared hall, or *choultry*, and water-tanks, gardens, palm avenues and *stambhams*, or pillars for images, emblems, or lamps.

At Madura, nearly all these items are to be found in the Great Temple, half of which—the northern—is dedicated to Siva and the southern half to Minakshi, his fish-eyed consort. This vast shrine is such a maze of courts and corridors that I soon became entirely dependent upon my guide for direction. The tank of the Golden Lotus quivered with movement through the dark figures purifying themselves, and in its waters were mirrored the columns of the surrounding arcade and the great *gopurams* towering above them.



SOUTHERN INDIA'S LARGEST SHRINE: THE MAGNIFICENT FACADE OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT SRIRANGAM.

or wood, and, I suppose, one of the numberless supernatural agencies which the exoteric polytheism of modern Hindu belief has added to the sixty-two gods of the old Vedic hymns. A dark stone stairway led to an upper street which surrounds the Rock, and



IN THE CAPITAL OF THE EARLIEST RECORDED KINGDOM OF SOUTHERN INDIA: CARVED PILLARS AT MADURA.

South Indian Hindus, Brahma, the first person of the Hindu trinity, being practically neglected, for all the important temples in Southern India are dedicated either to Siva or Vishnu, while their respective claims to priority of worship divide the people into the two great sects of Saivas and Vishnavas. At Tanjore, the sculptures of the great gateways of the temple are all Vishnava, while once within the courtyard all is dedicated to Siva or his warrior son. This temple was built about the time of the Norman Conquest, and in the uniformity of its plan is a notable contrast to Srirangam. In the courtyard is a stone *mantapam* covering an enormous bull (Nandi) of granite, now darkened to blackness by centuries of oil libations. Nandi, the joyous, is the *vahanam*, or vehicle, of the god Siva, just as the peacock (of which a number are cherished here) is the *vahanam* of Subrahmanya, his second son, the god of war. The Subrahmanya temple, at the north-west corner of the outer courtyard, is covered with singularly fine carving. The great tower of the Tanjore temple is 216 feet high, but the adjacent Subrahmanya shrine, though very much smaller, is more beautiful.

A. HUGH FISHER

VAHANAMS OF SIVA AND SUBRAHMANYA: NANDI AND PEACOCKS.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



DATING FROM THE CONQUEST, BUT FAR FROM NORMAN IN ARCHITECTURE: THE TEMPLE AT TANJORE WITH THE GREAT GRANITE BULL, NANDI, THE JOYOUS, AND TWO OF THE SACRED PEACOCKS.

"Siva and Vishnu," writes Mr. Hugh Fisher, "receive the chief worship of the mass of South Indian Hindus. Brahma, the first person of the Hindu trinity, being practically neglected. . . . At Tanjore, the sculptures of the great gateways of the temple are all Vishnava, while once within the courtyard all is dedicated to Siva or his warrior son. This temple was built about the time of the Norman Conquest. . . . In

the courtyard is a stone mantapam covering an enormous bull (Nandi) of granite, now darkened to blackness by centuries of oil libations. Nandi, the joyous, is the vahanam, or vehicle, of the god Siva, just as the peacock (of which a number are cherished here) is the vahanam of Subrahmanya, his second son, the god of war." Siva is supposed to ride the bull, and Subrahmanya a peacock.

ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.



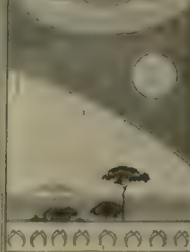
PLAYHOUSES.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI," AT THE LYRIC.



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

A NEW STAR: MISS YVONNE ARNAUD, WHO HAS MADE A GREAT SUCCESS AS SUZANNE IN "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI," AT THE LYRIC.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

only substantial enough for a one-act play—and rather

childish, turning as it does, on the "Enoch Arden" motif of a husband, given up for dead, returning to a young wife who has married again; it is only too obviously padded out with extraneous matter. More legitimate "relief" is that provided by the tiffs of a cantankerous Darby and his Joan and the old man's reading of a chapter of the Bible, which, as being one long genealogy, sets his household yawning, to his violent indignation. But all the drama of pretty Jean's embarrassment between her two husbands is over in a single scene, and so the looseness of this "comedy's" structure is forced on our notice. It needs all the patient art of the actor-author and his wife, and the graciousness of Miss Jean

Aylwin as heroine, to make such a medley acceptable, while even the local colour is a trifle spoilt by overmuch "Auld Lang Syne."

"THE VOYSEY INHERITANCE" AT THE KINGSWAY.

The seven years which have passed since "The Voysey Inheritance" was first staged in London have not put any signs of age on this enormously clever piece of social satire. Its hits at latter-day conventionality and sentiment are as well justified as ever, the realism of the play and its intellectual power have lost none of their impressiveness. That the portraits of the Voysey family produce a rather depressing effect, and are not relieved by more genial contrasts, would probably not be regarded by the author himself, Mr. Granville Barker, as a fault in his work, for his aim has been to expose the hypocrisy and shabbiness of ordinary middle-class life. The play, on its revival at the Kingsway, has the benefit of what is, on the whole, a capital cast. Mr. Maurice's old lawyer abounds in truculent vitality. Mr. Wontner, so soon as he can leave Edward's momentary priggishness and emotionalism behind him, acts with sincerity and authority. Mr. Charles Fulton's Major Booth is a refreshingly robust piece of satire, while Miss Florence Haydon makes Mrs. Voysey the dearest of dear old souls. Miss Grace Lane, Miss Geraldine Olliffe, and Mr. Harcourt Williams are also well employed, and one or two misfits do not seriously impair the general excellence of the interpretation. [Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.]



Photo, Ellis and Walery.

THE RETURN OF THE MISSING "HUSBAND": MISS JEAN AYLWIN AS JEAN LOWTHER (MRS. HUGH MENZIES), MR. NORMAN MACOWAN AS ALEC INGLIS, AND MISS MARGARET NOBLE AS FLORA M'GILP, IN "A SCRAPE O' THE PEN," AT THE COMEDY.

A NOVEL feature of "The Girl in the Taxi," the musical play produced last week at the Lyric, is to be found in the predominance of play over music. Not that M. Jean Gilbert's score is in any respect a negligible affair; it contains at least one waltz which is likely to be whistled all over London in a week or two, and there are plenty of pretty and spirited tunes besides. But the musical numbers are never made an excuse for shelving the story, or used to cover up poverty of invention or construction. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Fenn and Wimpey have worked up from foreign material a libretto which contains an organic and complicated plot, and is nothing short of being a very dashing farce of the "Pink Dominoes" sort. It approximates, indeed, closely to the Palais Royal type. Husbands and wives simultaneously surrendering themselves to the whim of indulging an amorous fancy, and taking an evening out, and then in the hour of threatened exposure lying with ludicrous shamelessness—do we not know the formula off by heart from Criterion and Vaudeville experiences? This kind of farce will always please provided the audience is given no time to do anything but laugh. The pace is everything, and it is the virtue of "The Girl in the Taxi" that the story rattles along at break-neck speed, and that somehow the music never hampers the pace. The production is responsible for the discovery of a new musical-comedy actress who has charm, histrionic ability, and a pretty voice: Miss Yvonne Arnaud, to wit; and also of a *jeune premier* of exceptional promise, Mr. Robert Averell. For the rest, Mr. Arthur Playfair is very amusing as a prodigal father; Mr. Workman does wonders with a small part; Mr. Volpé's little sketch of a waiter avoids conventionality of treatment; and Miss Amy Augarde contributes a share towards what proves a very exhilarating entertainment.

"A SCRAPE O' THE PEN," AT THE COMEDY.

Perhaps it is not given to any dramatist to follow up one success with another on the same lines. Certainly Mr. Graham Moffat's new Scottish comedy has no chance of tearing the laurels from his deservedly

happy variation of farce and sentiment. And yet somehow the blending is not as satisfactory as before. The fault is partly and largely one of choice of plot, but at the same time we miss from the Comedy Theatre's piece any such engaging and masterful personality as that of Bunty herself, to hold the different elements together and stiffen them into some sort of shape. Not only is the story of "A Scrape o' the Pen" at once too slight—it is really

as he can leave Edward's momentary priggishness and emotionalism behind him, acts with sincerity and authority. Mr. Charles Fulton's Major Booth is a refreshingly robust piece of satire, while Miss Florence Haydon makes Mrs. Voysey the dearest of dear old souls. Miss Grace Lane, Miss Geraldine Olliffe, and Mr. Harcourt Williams are also well employed, and one or two misfits do not seriously impair the general excellence of the interpretation. [Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.]



Photo, C.N.

"LITTLE MISS LLEWELLYN," AT THE VAUDEVILLE: MR. EDMUND GWENN AS ENOS LLEWELLYN AND MISS HILDA TREVELYAN AS MISS LLEWELLYN.



Photo, C.N.

"LITTLE MISS LLEWELLYN," AT THE VAUDEVILLE: MISS HILDA TREVELYAN AS MISS LLEWELLYN AND MR. RONALD SQUIRE AS WALTER BARRINGTON.

"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

"Who'd pride himself on intellect whose use depends so much upon the Gastric Juice?"—BYRON.

"We can perceive no permanent source of strength but from the digestion of our food."—ABERNETHY.

THE MAGIC OF MASTICATION.

"The complete chewing of all food is the key that unlocks the door of Health and opens the way to the real Hygienic Life."

"There is no doubt that thorough mastication of food solves more therapeutic problems than any other thing that can be mentioned."—DR. KELLOG.

"Science and Physiology teach that digestion of food can only be satisfactorily performed when there is secretion of the digestive juices, and also that there can be no adequate secretion of these juices where there is inflammation, or from any cause an absence of appetite."—DENSMORE.

"Happy is the man who eats only when he hungers, and drinks only when he thirsts."



G. B. Cipriani, Fecit.

Engd. by F. Bartolozzi.

AUTUMN.

"I love to wander through the woodlands hoary
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory
And, like a dream of beauty, glides away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst."—WHITMAN.

"The consequence of indigestion is, that portions of food are kept waiting, untouched by the gastric fluid, until they begin to undergo those changes common to all vegetable and animal matter when placed in a warm, moist, and confined situation, viz., fermentation; the vegetable matter undergoing the acid fermentation and the animal the putrefactive. Strong, healthy stomachs pour out their gastric juice so rapidly and abundantly, that the whole meal is reduced to chyme before the process of putrefaction has had time to begin. . . . When there is unequivocal disorder in the Liver and digestive organs, it will generally be found that the secretions are unhealthy. They must be daily removed from the alimentary canal in order to take away one source of irritation."—E. JOHNSON.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

AN IDEAL AUTUMN REMEDY—HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



INAUGURATING A £7,000,000 WATER SYSTEM TO SUPPLY FOUR GREAT TOWNS WITH 70,000,000 GALLONS A DAY: SIR EDWARD FRASER OPENING THE NEW DERWENT VALLEY WATERWORKS.

The first part of the great water-supply system for Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, known as the Derwent Valley Waterworks, near Bamford, was inaugurated the other day by Sir Edward Fraser, chairman of the board. The whole scheme when completed will have cost £7,000,000, and will convert some ten miles of the Peak district into a chain of lakes, consisting of five reservoirs, each about two miles long, in the beautiful upper reaches of the Derwent and its tributary, the Ashop, a favourite holiday ground for visitors from Sheffield and Manchester. The scheme was hotly contested in Parliament in 1899. The first two reservoirs, supplying 13,000,000 gallons a day, have already been constructed. When all five are built, it is expected that 70,000,000 gallons a day will be supplied. The dams of the two reservoirs are 120 feet high, and contain together a quarter of a million tons of stone. A thirty-mile aqueduct connects the gathering reservoirs with a service reservoir at Ambergate holding 30,000,000 gallons of water.



THE FIRST GUSHING OF THE WATER DESTINED TO TURN THE PEAK INTO A LAKE DISTRICT: THE FOUNTAIN-LIKE EFFECT OF THE INAUGURAL OPENING OF THE VALVE BY SIR EDWARD FRASER.



SIGNIFICANT OF CHANGE IN THE FUEL AND MOTIVE POWER OF THE NAVY: OIL-RESERVOIRS AT SHEERNESS.

The Admiralty have constructed a number of oil-reservoirs for war-ships at Naval ports. Those at Port Victoria, Sheerness, are being built behind the sea-wall below high-water level. The oil will be pumped into vessels as they lie at anchor. There are already twelve such reservoirs at Portsmouth, and five more are to be constructed there.



INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION IN THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES: A "KNIFE-BOARD" BUS PLACED IN THE LONDON MUSEUM.

It is not so many years since the old horse-omnibus of the "knife-board" pattern disappeared from London streets. In anticipation of its becoming a forgotten curiosity, a specimen, dating from the 'seventies, has now been placed in the London Museum at Kensington Palace, along with that of the hansom-cab.



THE TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER IN THE PAS DE CALAIS: AN "AIR-CARRYING" MEMBER OF A RESCUE-PARTY ABOUT TO DESCEND INTO THE PIT.

A terrible explosion of firedamp took place on September 4 in the Clarence mine, near Béthune, in the Pas de Calais. Of the 74 men at work in the pit, 60 were killed. Had the explosion occurred a few hours before, there would have been 350 men in the pit and the results would have been worse. Further explosions killed some of the rescuers, who came from the life-saving station at Liévin, established after the great Courrières disaster some years ago.



AN IMPERIAL VISIT OF NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE: THE KAISER WITH THE SWISS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE SWISS MANOEUVRES.

The Kaiser's visit to Switzerland is said to have had no political significance, but to have been due only to his desire to see the Swiss Manoeuvres. At Zurich he was greatly pleased to be amid scenes which he visited in his boyhood with his tutor. Most elaborate precautions were taken by the Swiss authorities for his safety. It was the first formal visit paid by a crowned ruler to the Republic.



Men who know "ROSS"

ROSS'S
Belfast Dry
Ginger Ale

W. A. ROSS & SONS, Ltd.

Sole
Manufactory BELFAST.

WHOLESALE ONLY—
LONDON: 6 Colonial Avenue, Minories, E.
GLASGOW: 38 York Street.
LIVERPOOL: 325 Tower Buildings, Water Street.

know how sparkling, invigorating and enjoyable a non-alcoholic drink can be. When clear brain and steady nerves demand abstinence from other beverages, drink "Ross" — it refreshes and stimulates without any feeling of depression afterwards.

Unvarying insistence upon the highest excellence in the ingredients and the preparation keeps "Ross" true to its reputation, as "one of the few non-alcoholic drinks that are really enjoyable."

"Ross" blends perfectly with spirits. "Ross" Soda Water has the same natural blending excellence.

25

Home to Dinner and—THE PIANOLA.

Back from a good day's sport, hungry as hunters, tired in every limb—let us bid the darkening sky good-night and pass into the light, where food and music wait us.

A warm tub, a change of kit, a jolly meal, and then the Pianola is the order of the evening. At such a time no money in the world could buy your Pianola—its music floods the mind with perfect contentment. Never a "Don't know that tune" or "Haven't got my music" checks your desires—for on it anyone can play any tune ever written.

A Pianola Piano completes the resources of a country house or shooting-box; it is a combination of the Pianola with the famous Steinway, Weber or Steck Pianos.

Call at the Aeolian Hall and play the Pianola, or write for Catalogue "H."



The Orchestrelle Company,

AEOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.



LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is pathos in the quietly worded letter to the tenants on her estate written by the Hon. Irene Lawley, daughter and heiress of the late Lord Wenlock, in which she explains that the heavy death duties have compelled her to let her home and leave the tenants to strangers. That the whole of social life is changing is obvious, and assuredly it is not always for the better. There has been in the past a certain good feeling and patriarchal kindness on the one side and respectful affection on the other that may be lost as the old families are replaced by the newly enriched, the foreign-born, and, worst of all, the officials of the State. "The Lady," we are told, meant originally the "loaf-giver," the one to whom all around looked for support and help—the amateur doctor and visiting nurse, the arbiter and counsellor in troubles. It will be a sad misfortune if this noble tradition fails to pass with the land to its new possessors.

How unfortunate are the antics of mere self-indulgent and boastful wealth, unchecked by a sense of duty and a wise reserve, we are constantly reminded by the reports of the "freak entertainments" given at vast cost by American millionaires to their own compatriots. What can an intelligent working-man think of the social state in which he lives when he compares his own earnings with thousands of pounds spent on one ball, or with the claim of a certain American woman that ten thousand a year is the lowest sum required to keep a woman well dressed? This latter piece of absurdity included shoes with real diamonds studing the high heels, and half-a-dozen new pairs of gloves every week, in addition to such items as three fresh sets of furs annually, and many hats at prices from fifteen pounds each. The mischief of such talk is added to by the exceedingly silly and ugly fashion drawings that have recently come into vogue in some of our own less estimable newspapers, representing lolloping females in weird, ungainly, but invariably feeble attitudes, out of balance, as if too anemic to hold themselves upright, but indulging in leering glances giving their inane countenances a loathsome vulgarity, to which impossibly wide hats and over-tight and twisted clothing on the figure add emphasis. Is this really how well-dressed women, or upper-class women, appear? We know well that it is not!

The antidote is near the bane, very often: the respectable truth near the vulgar caricature. Let the disgusted working-man turn to the actual "snapshot" photographs of Society women at the smartest events, race meetings, or garden parties, and he will see sensible, restrained garments, fitting reasonably, on upright, active, and capable-looking women. What can we do to prevent men editors from publishing sketches

of exaggerated modes, such as no respectable woman ever wears, or figures that appear to be those of born imbeciles after too much wine at luncheon or dinner, but represented as the well-to-do ladies of to-day? We can only hope that a man tempted to despise will turn from the publication in which he sees such figures, and compare them with those of our real life



EVENING DRESS: TWO TASTEFUL DESIGNS.

That on the left, from the Maison Jenny, is a robe of rose satin veiled in black, and with a black velvet train. The right-hand model, from the Maison Buzenet, is of *cérise météore*, with a tunic of purple mousseline-de-soie and pearl embroidery in the same shade and white.

in "snaps," or with the drawings done in actual high-class shops and modistes' show-rooms as published in the better-class journals, and so see how inaccurate are the common artists, and how unfair the scorn their degraded work arouses.

Those absurd fashion-plates had origin in France; the English ones are more or less based on them. But in France, too, the well-dressed lady is all unlike the contorted, tumbling-about sketches. Always trim for walking is the Frenchwoman, and in the autumn she has a great liking for the shades of the leaf, relieved by plaid. A new tailored dress in a rather light-brown ground with dark yellow inch-wide lines marking it out into plaid, and having revers faced with plain yellow cloth, and crystal barrel-shaped buttons for trimming, is a neat costume sent over to a friend of mine who gets all her frocks from a house near the Paris Opera. Though she admits that all her tailor-made dresses that come thence are the work of Englishmen, she declares that they, nevertheless, acquire a French touch that is invaluable.

Another delightful model is in a plaid soft woollen fabric, with satin facings from the waist-line in front, passing over the shoulders and forming a pointed hood behind that hangs down to the waist. The plaid is a combination of Saxe-blue and iron-grey, and the satin hood is of a much darker blue. There is a distinct basque below the waist, and a belt of dark blue leather, with an oblong gold buckle, both front and back, to break its stiff line, round the waist. In each case the skirt is plain, with a box-pleat at the back giving moderate width. It is to be hoped we shall cling to narrow skirts for this class of dress, as the reduction in weight, from having the heavy material used in just the right quantity to allow of comfortable movement in walking, is important for ease and health.

That resolution not to allow thick tweed, and serge, and woollen materials generally to be needlessly draped, or made up with more than just enough fulness, ought to be taken now, because it is quite certain that the lighter materials for winter dresses will be used much draped, and, of course, the tendency will be likely to spread to the firmer fabrics. For thin woollen weaves, as well as for silken and transparent ones, draping is graceful if well managed, but demands a master-hand to be really successful. One favoured fashion will be full downward folds at the back of the figure, looped round to meet about the knee in front, under a handsome ornament. Lace will be much used as trimming, and so will fur, and drapings will be thus edged. The ideal is still the clinging and straight, and draperies and trimmings alike must conform to the line, but the waist is at its natural position.

A firm with a splendid old reputation like that of Price's Candle Company can be trusted to offer good products only, and this firm's "Regina May" soap, though only 10d. for three tablets in a pretty box, is pure and pleasant to use. FILOMENA.

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT OF ARABY

The Perfume of the Gardens of Araby.

The Essence of a Thousand Flowers.

Sweet scents are invariably associated with pleasant memories; they appeal strongly to the mind, conjuring up pictures of their origin and association.

Such is Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby. So beautiful and delicate is it that it instinctively calls to the mind the thousands of beautiful flowers from whence its perfume had its birth.

Sweet, fragrant and lasting, yet never overpowering, it possesses a subtle charm exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

Shem-el-Nessim can also be obtained in combination with every article of toilet use. Each of these is the most perfect

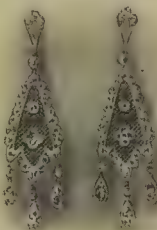
preparation of its kind, and all have the exquisite charm of the original perfume.

Perfume, 2/6, 4/6, and 8/6. Hair Lotion, 3/3. Toilet Water, 3/-. Bath Crystals, 2/6 and 4/6. Face Powder, 1/-. Dentifrice, 1/-. Toilet Cream, 1/9 per pot. Soap, 1/- per tablet. Brilliantine, 1/- and 1/9. Sachet, 6d. Cachous, 3d. per box.

Try Shem-el-Nessim and its preparations to-day, and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

To be obtained of all Chemists and Perfumers.

J. Grossmith & Son, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

CHAS. PACKER & CO.MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS.THE
FAMOUS HOUSE
FOR
EARRINGS.Real Sapphires and Diamonds,
£15 0 0Real Diamonds set in Platinum,
£15 0 0Fine Quality Diamonds
set in Platinum,
£175 0 0Fine Pearls and Aquamarines,
£4 10 0Fine Pearls and Diamonds
set in Platinum,
£22 10 0Fine Diamonds set in Platinum,
£33 10 0Real Diamonds and Aquamarines
set in Platinum,
£7 7s.Real Diamonds and Turquoises
set in Platinum,
£10 0 0THE LARGEST STOCK
OF EARRINGS IN LONDON
AT ACTUAL
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

76 & 78, Regent Street, London, W.

The Alexander Clark Co.
Ltd.ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS AND
PATENTEES OF IMPROVEMENTS IN
Dressing Bags and Cases.
FINEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.LARGE
DRESSING BAG
CATALOGUE
POST FREE
TO ANY PART OF
THE WORLD.Lady's fine quality morocco leather Dressing Case, size 18 by 12 by 7 inches, fitted with a set of
pockets and loops containing a full set of Hammered Sterling Silver
Toilet and Travelling Requisites ... Price complete **£14 10 0**188, OXFORD STREET, | 125-6, FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, W. | LONDON, E.C.
Manufactories: LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and SHEFFIELD.**ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR
OIL**FOR THE
HAIR.The Perfumes of Araby cling to this
delightful preparation, perfumed as it is
with genuine Otto of Roses, thus proving
that no expense is spared in its prepara-
tion.It does all it professes to do.
It does help the Hair to grow.
It gives the Hair a beautiful silky gloss
It strengthens and invigorates it.
It prevents it coming out.
For Children there is nothing so good.
Use it!It is made in a Golden Tint for Fair
and Grey Hair.
Sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 bottles, by Grocers, Chemists,
Hairdressers and
Rowlands, 57, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.**A NEST FOR REST**This luxurious Easy Chair can be instantly changed into a semi or full length Lounge or Couch.
Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise to any position desired
by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly locked.
The sides open outwards, affording easy access and exit. The Leg Rest is
adjustable to various inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.Automatic
Adjustable
Back.The only Chair that
combines these con-
veniences, or that is
so easily adjusted.Catalogue "C7"
of Adjustable
Chairs Free.**J. FOOT & SON**

LTD.

171, NEW BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.

The "BURLINGTON."

(Patented).

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust.

River Lea
with back of
Mellings Ware.**The Allenburys' DIET****A Partially Predigested Milk & Wheat Food.**Pure rich milk and whole wheat—the complete vital elements of the perfect food—are
presented by the "Allenburys' DIET in the most easily digested form.The "Allenburys' DIET is palatable and acceptable to all. It is taken with relish by
the Invalid, the Aged, the Dyspeptic, and those with Weakened Digestion,
restoring bodily vigour and giving tone to the system.The "Allenburys' DIET, as distinct from the "Allenburys' Foods for Infants,
is intended chiefly for adults. In addition to its great value in the Sickroom, in Convalescence,
and for the Aged, where it is the essential nourishment, it is largely employed as a
light food for general use. Made in a minute—add boiling water only.

Large Sample sent for 3d. stamps to cover postage. In tins at 1/6 and 3/- of Chemists.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd, Lombard St. London.

MUSIC.

IT is a strange experience to find the emptiest season of our musical year providing a fresh theme for discussion, but the progress of an art takes no account of times, and Arnold Schönberg, whose five orchestral pieces were given at the Queen's Hall on Wednesday night of last week, may claim at least that he raised a fierce controversy. The greater part of the audience hissed his elaborate studies in dissonance. There was some applause, but those who profess to understand the psychology of audiences declared with conviction that the hisses were for the composer and the cheers for Sir Henry Wood and his long-suffering company. *Chacun à son goût*. We all know that the imperialists of music are opening up new country, and that some of it is seemingly uninhabitable. Our ears at least refuse to dwell in it any longer than they can help, and after Arnold Schönberg's eccentricities most of the audience found the Mendelssohn Concerto quite refreshing, it was so delightfully obvious.

Schönberg would seem at a first hearing to belong to the very considerable company that has nothing to say, and has learned to say it in several languages. He is one of the Futurists of his art, and though some of us may be found to tolerate a Futurist picture, we are nearly all agreed that we prefer other work. Such music as the five orchestral pieces may be supposed to hold is for the ears of the Beyond Man; it is quite clear that it has no appeal, save as an essay in studied eccentricity, to the man and woman of average musical intelligence. But it is well that we should attune our ears a little to the future, if only that we may increase our content with the glorious past and the most acceptable aspects of the present. Schönberg would seem to have a very considerable command over the orchestra; some few of his combinations were even more striking than unpleasant, and this is high praise. If he had arrived at his present phase after exhausting the legitimate resources of his art,

if he had given the world a mass of work with firm melodic outline and the full values of harmony and counterpoint, it would have seemed reasonable enough for him to go worshipping strange gods. Unfortunately, we have no knowledge of any earlier work of this kind, and in its absence the tendency to regard the five orchestral pieces with suspicion as well as dislike is very human. In all probability, the ardent hisses that came at the close of the work will avail to save the situation from Arnold Schönberg's point of view. They show at least that the music has a certain controversial value. It

Symphony" of Richard Strauss is not a work that will carry its composer far into the regard of the next generation, but we remember hearing it played at the Promenade Concerts, and warmly applauded. There is a very distinct tendency in the mind of the amateur of music to be on the side of the angels. If he err to-day it will be on the side of tolerance. The blunders of his fathers are ever before his eyes. He argues, shrewdly enough, that the score that is as obscure as a problem dealing with conic sections was examined by experts before the expense of production was sanctioned, and that there must be some justification for it.

Among the novelties to be heard at the Queen's Hall in the passing week is a Bach clavier concerto not heard in England before. Glazounov's "Introduction and Dance," composed for Oscar Wilde's "Salome," is another novelty that will command attention; and Erich Korngold's name appears in connection with his pantomime ballet "The Snowman," of which an entr'acte is to be given.

In view of the recent suggestion to revive the social glories of Bath, much interest attaches to a booklet called "Bath, England, and her Namesakes across the Atlantic," published as one of 650 town guides by Messrs E. J. Burrow and Co., of Cheltenham. It tells the story of Bath and her numerous Transatlantic daughter cities in a brief but interesting manner. The booklet is well illustrated and contains a street plan of the English Bath.

We have received from the Automobile Association and Motor Union a further set of the exceedingly useful town plans, printed on separate cards, which they have recently issued. The new plans are those of Brighton, Burton-on-Trent, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Colchester, Coventry, Doncaster, Harrogate, Lancaster, Leamington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Preston, Reading, Stamford, Warwick, York, and Chester. Particulars of the Association's activities and terms of membership are given on the back of the cards.



Photo. H. H. Bureau.

HONOURING THE AUTHOR OF "GERALD THE WELSHMAN": HOLDING THE SWORD OF PEACE OVER THE HEAD OF THE CROWNED BARD AT THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

At the Welsh National Eisteddfod, which opened at Wrexham on September 3, the bardic crown and the prize of £20 were won by Mr. T. Herbert Parry Williams, with his poem entitled "Gerald the Welshman." He also won the prize for the chair ode. Mr. Williams, who is the son of a village schoolmaster, has had a distinguished academic career, being an M.A. of the University of Wales, and B.Litt. of Oxford. He is now a student at the University of Berlin.

will be heard again. Damned with faint praise, it would have passed into the limbo of forgotten things, but now there will be hundreds of amateurs eager to find out for themselves if it is as bad as it sounds. Should the next verdict be indecisive, the composer is safe to get a further hearing here, and it is astonishing to find how a few hearings serve to conciliate an audience. The "Domestic

To lay the foundation of a sound constitution try—

Mellin's Food

3 years and 5 months old and has never had a day's illness.

So writes Mr. Golden, Albion House, Cinque Ports St., Rye, Sussex.

There are no brighter-eyed or happier children than those reared on Mellin's Food. Mellin's contains the right kind of nourishment in proper proportions, and is readily adapted for perfect assimilation from birth.

As in the case of Master Golden, Mellin's has laid the foundation of health, virility and strength for tens of thousands of babies. Start Mellin's now!

A sample bottle of Mellin's Food will be sent for two penny stamps to cover postage. Also an invaluable 60-page Handbook for mothers, for two additional penny stamps. Mention *The Illustrated London News* and address, Sample Department.

MELLIN'S FOOD LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

The "Universal"

COFFEE PERCOLATORS TEAPOTS

Coffee boiled in ordinary pots or percolators loses its fine aroma—becomes bitter and unwholesome.

In the "UNIVERSAL" Coffee Percolator the aromatic and invigorating essence of the coffee is extracted before the water boils.

Coffee thus made is perfect—free from the elements which cause this delightful beverage to disagree with so many people when made in the ordinary way.

The Tea-making principle of the "UNIVERSAL" Teapot is the same as that adopted in China and Japan, where the art of "infusing" in perfection is thoroughly understood. Send a postcard for our illustrated descriptive booklets.

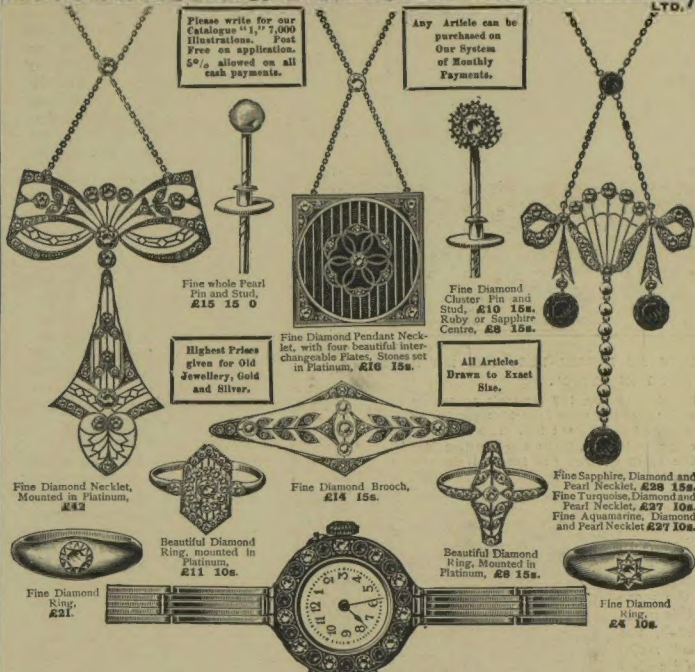
LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, Room G. 31, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

LTD.

Please write for our Catalogue "1," 7,000 Illustrations. Post Free on application. 5% allowed on all cash payments.

Any Article can be purchased on Our System of Monthly Payments.



18-ct. Gold Keyless Lever Watch, Fully Jewelled compensated balance, mounted with 18-ct. band—"The best kind of flexible band—fit any wrist." With circle of fine White Diamonds and Rubies or Sapphires, £25 0 0 or all Diamonds £27 10 0. The stones are set into the bezel of the watch, which gives a thin appearance, and not into a raised mount, thus avoiding the extreme thickness which is so objectionable. 18-ct. Bracelet without Watch, £7 7 0



GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQ., LONDON.

Plantoids

Will make your Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Bulbs, Pot and Greenhouse Plants Ablaze with Bloom.



OWNER: "How did I manage it, you ask? Plantoids did it, my boy. You try them for your chrysanthemums and greenhouse flowers—all flowers, fruits and plants—and you'll 'manage' just as well as I have."

Beware of imitations lacking the essential constituents that have made "Plantoids" popular throughout the country. The offering of imitations is an indication of the unscrupulous character of those who are tempted to offer inferior goods because of greater profit. Look out for this Trade Mark of the genuine "Plantoids" on each tin, and avoid your own interests by refusing all others.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR OTHER SPECIALITIES.

Trade Mark.

YOU can grow giant-size splendidly-coloured blooms on your Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Bulbs, Greenhouse and indoor plants this Autumn and Winter by aiding them with the blossom-growing nourishment contained in "Plantoids"—the little tablet meals for plants.

To-day "Plantoids" are being eagerly purchased and enthusiastically and regularly used all over the British Isles.

In spite of the cold, wet, sunless summer, users of "Plantoids" are everywhere declaring that their greenhouse and other plants have never done so well as they are doing to-day. This is because "Plantoids" enrich the soil and supply just those elements which go to the growing of fine, strong roots, growth and bloom.

Try them and you will be delighted with their wonderful plant-aiding and bloom-producing powers.

At all Florists, Seedsmen, Ironmongers, Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, Stores, or direct.

In 6d., 1/-, 5/- and 10/- tins (postage id. extra).

PLANTS PLANTOIDS, LTD., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.



You can invariably tell smokers of "Three Nuns": the happiness they taste is manifest in their expression. This fine old mixture is the most delightful of all consolers; you fall a victim to its intimate charm at the first pipe—and you never tire of it. Light, cool, bland and fragrant—and flavoury as a nut.

Bell's THREE NUNS Tobacco

"King's Head" is similar but stronger.

Both are obtainable everywhere at
6½d. per oz.

THREE NUNS
(Medium)
CIGARETTES
3d. for 10.

C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.
**CIRCULAR POINTED
PENS.**

SEVEN PRIZE
MEDALS



These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

In the Matter of the Clutch. I have been greatly interested in the discussion which is running through the pages of the technical Press on the question of the comparative merits of the metal-to-metal and the leather-faced types of clutch. As is very usual in these controversies, the whole-souled advocates of one or the other will have it that there cannot be any merit discernible in the opposition—there is not and cannot be anything like the type to which their own particular faith is pinned. Therefore, it is quite impossible to get a line through the comparative merits of the two in the hands of the private user from any of the opinions and experiences that have been detailed in the course of the discussion. Possibly this is simply in the nature of things. Where mechanical devices are concerned, and particularly where such devices are handed over to the unmechanical majority to use or abuse as the case may be, it is inevitable that the mass of experience must be conflicting in the extreme. One user is more careful than another; one has better luck than his neighbour—in fact, any one of half-a-dozen operating causes may come into play to render the experience of

the one the absolute antipodes of that of the other. In discussing any of the details of the car's construction, it is always well to regard the question from the point of view

ensue. Quite so, and the argument cuts both ways. But in defence of the latter type, I should like to give it as my opinion—and I have had some extensive experience with both types—that, given equal care and attention, a well-designed metal-to-metal clutch is immeasurably superior to the cone type. It is entirely enclosed and therefore does not get full of road-dust and grit, to the detriment of its working; it takes up the drive far more softly and evenly, to the great lessening of tyre wear; if it is accidentally let in with a bang, it does not tear things to pieces like the cone-clutch, because it allows of a fair amount of slip while the oil is squeezed out from between the plates. On all counts it is better than its rival—provided, of course, it is properly designed.

An Alternative Type.

There is one type of clutch which I am rather surprised has not been taken into use more generally, particularly in the case of medium-powered cars. This is the clutch in use on the Bentall, a car which has many points of excellence, albeit it is rather behind the times in some of its design. In this clutch the convex cone is of phosphor bronze or similar metal, running in an internal cone lined with hard fibre. The whole is contained in an oil-tight

(Continued overleaf.)



MAKING A RECORD IN A TWELVE HOURS' TEST AT BROOKLANDS: THE 15.9 H.P. STANDARD STAR CAR TAKING IN PETROL.

In a twelve hours' test at Brooklands the other day the Standard Star 15.9 car made an average of 66½ m.p.h., and established twenty-four records for various distances and times from 10 laps to 800 miles, and from 1 to 12 hours. After this performance it successfully climbed the test hill. This same car was disqualified in the Standard Car Race at Brooklands owing to its title, "The Star Sporting Model." Compared with the winner, it has now reduced the time by 40 minutes, and increased the average speed by 9½ m.p.h.

Photo. Archer.



WINNERS OF THE "GOLD POKAL" IN THE RUSSIAN RACES: MESSRS. PETIT AND DRANSFIELD ON THE VICTORIOUS BEDFORD CAR.

The weight of the "Gold Pokal" (cup), in the centre, is 2780 dwt. It is 25½ inches high, and 32 inches in circumference. The two other cups are 14 inches and 15½ inches high respectively. The London premises of Bedford Motors, Ltd., are at Bedford House, 135-7, Long Acre.

of what particular system is likely to prove the most reliable in the hands of the average user—which, to put the matter plainly, is likely to be the more fool-proof. In this question of the clutch, the "leather-faceites" make a great point of its simplicity and reliability in comparison with its rival of the multiple-disc variety. If the clutch is not unduly slipped; if the leather is kept properly dressed with castor oil; if it is renewed periodically; and if, in a word, constant and close care is exercised, the leather-faced cone clutch will give satisfaction. On the other hand, they triumphantly point out, if the multiple-disc clutch is neglected, all sorts of trouble will



EQUIPPED TO TRAVERSE THREE CONTINENTS IN THE GRAND TOUR: A 150-H.P. F.L.A.T. FITTED WITH MICHELIN TWIN WHEELS AND TYRES.

This car was driven by Lancia in the 1908 Grand Prix. It has now been specially equipped for an attempt to circle the globe by Mr. Peter Hawker, who is going across Siberia to Peking, thence by boat to San Francisco, and across the States to New York. The car has been fitted with Michelin Twin Wheels and Pneumatic Tyres.

Important to every Mother

Nothing is more disfiguring and unsightly than outstanding ears, and nothing causes so much annoyance in later life. The right time to correct any such tendency is infancy, when the cartilages are pliable, but this requires the greatest possible care, for many appliances offered restrict the circulation, make the wearer uncomfortable, and fail to produce the desired effect.

To secure beautiful and well-shaped ears the Claxton Improved Patent Ear-Cap should

be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and it will gently do what is necessary. The Claxton Ear-Cap is beautifully made on scientific principles, and the pressure exerted is so imperceptible that the circulation is perfectly free. The Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the child's hair tangling, and ensures breathing through the nose during sleep, a point of the greatest importance. The

CLAXTON IMPROVED PATENT EAR-CAP

is the recognised standard appliance, and is made in twenty-one sizes, and directions for measurement are given at foot. The Claxton Ear-Cap may be obtained of all chemists, stores, and outfitters; and purchasers are requested to look for the little silky gauze diamond on the ear shown in illustration above. To order direct fill up and forward form below, together with remittance for 4/-

Special Order Form
To I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.
Herewith please find remittance value 4s. for the Claxton Patent Ear-Cap. The measurement right round head touching points A and B is and from lobe to lobe of ears marked D, touching at point C, is

Name
Address

Start TO-DAY and get rid of YOUR SKIN TROUBLE

Your skin trouble can be cured whatever it is or however long you have had it. As water puts out fire, so Antexema conquers skin illness. The only reason people suffer from skin complaints is because they have not used Antexema, for it succeeds when doctors, hospitals, and every other treatment have failed. You haven't to wait weeks or months before you gain any benefit from Antexema. The first application stops all irritation and arrests the further progress of your skin complaint. Persevere with its use and you will be thoroughly cured. It recommends itself so strongly and convincingly that you should

Get Antexema To-day.

Antexema cures every known skin illness, from the rashes, chafing, and tenderness of young children to the worst case of obstinate eczema of men and women. Antexema may in all cases be depended on for a thorough cure. Scalp troubles, barber's rash, bad legs, rough hands, face spots, blackheads, and every other sore, irritated, pimply, blotchy condition of the skin quickly yields to Antexema. Skin sufferers! The sooner you use Antexema the sooner you will be released from your misery. W. B., of Leven, near Hull, writes: "Antexema has done me more good than anything else, and I shall always recommend it everywhere I go. It was recommended to me by a famous doctor at—, Dr.——, S. S. K., of Singapore, writes:

"Antexema is a marvellous preparation for such a serious disease as eczema, and I am now a new man."

Antexema is not an ointment, but is invisible on the skin. It is economical, for one small bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. It forms an artificial protective covering to the bad place, which excludes dust, grit, and germs, so that healing is easy and uninterrupted. Finally, Antexema is not a quack nostrum, but a physician's remedy of acknowledged therapeutic value, and every bottle is made up in our own laboratory from his prescription.

Do not make the mistake of ignoring the early signs of skin illness. Redness or roughness of the hands, an eruption of little pimples, or something of that kind does not seem very important, and if you use Antexema promptly the trouble will soon be over.

Does your child suffer from eczema, a rash, or any other skin ailment? If so, get Antexema. No other remedy is so safe and certain. It stops all irritation and soon effects a complete cure.

Do your Duty to your Skin

Go to any chemist or stores to-day and get Antexema. Boot's Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Lewis and Burrows', Parkes', and Taylor's Drug Stores supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle or post free in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and Europe.

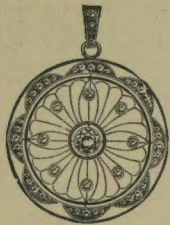


"Antexema"
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

Sir JOHN BENNETT

(ESTABLISHED 1750.)

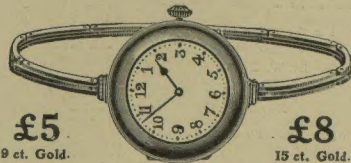
LTD.



Pendant, Platinum and Diamonds, £30



Diamonds with Sapphires or Rubies, £15

£5
9 ct. Gold.£8
15 ct. Gold.Sapphires or Rubies and Diamonds, £30
Smaller sizes from £10

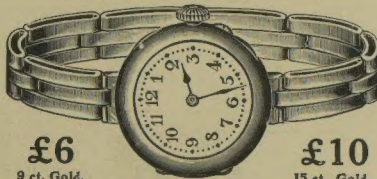
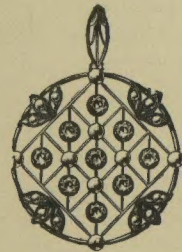
Pendant, 15-carat Amethyst and Pearls, £3 5s.

Our Engagement Rings and Bridesmaids' Presents a Speciality.

Diamonds, £10
Large selection of 2-part rings.

THE PRESENT FASHION.

Sir John Bennett, Ltd., have a fine and varied selection of Watch Bracelets in all styles of "Self-Closing" and other bands. Comfortable, convenient, secure, and will fit any size wrist. 9-carat gold with lever movement from £5, 15-carat gold from £8, also set with Diamonds and other gems, from £20 to £100.

£6
9 ct. Gold.£10
15 ct. Gold.Diamonds, £17 10s.
Various patterns, £8 to £100Diamonds, £11
also from £8 to £50Diamonds, £15
Also from £10 to £50

Pendant, 15-carat Peridot or Amethyst and Pearls, £6

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, or Jewellery, complete with every novelty, sent free per post.

65, Cheapside, & 105, Regent Street, LONDON.

When you buy a Gun



or a Steel Rowing Boat



Buy the best, and buy from the maker direct. Prompt delivery either at home or abroad. Write at once for Catalogues, which are sent post free anywhere.

ARMSTRONG'S SPORTING GUN DEPT.,
115, Northumberland Street,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PRICES
6/8 1/-



"IN FOUR TINTS"
BLANCHE, NATURELLE,
ROSE & RACHEL

Poudre
d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION
AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY
AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN

HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH
PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

"AT ALL"
PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c

WHOLESALE ONLY OF BIRMINGHAM & SOLE 1st LONDON

Hinde's

Drapers, Stores, Hairdressers,
Everywhere. 6d. & 1/- the Box.

Hair Wavers.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

PREVENTS the Hair from falling off.
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its
ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IS NOT A DYE.

Of all Chemists and Hairdressers,
Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

Prepared only by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,
8, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.

Deerstalking Telescopes.



"With the 'MacLeod' I could count points on antlers against
"a heather background at a measured distance of 1000 yards."
(An actual test by a well-known authority on Deerstalking.)

Price, in German Silver, complete in Sling Case, £6 15 0.
" Brass ; " " £4 0 0.

Write for Lists
of TELESCOPES
and BINOCULARS,
sent post free.

Negretti & Zambra,

Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.
45, Cornhill, E.C.; 122, Regent Street, W.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

THE COOLING SUMMER DRINK

Made in a minute by stirring briskly in COLD water.

Its cooling and thirst-quenching qualities, as well as its nourishing value, commend it to Athletes, Sportsmen, Golfers, Tennis-Players, Cricketers, &c.

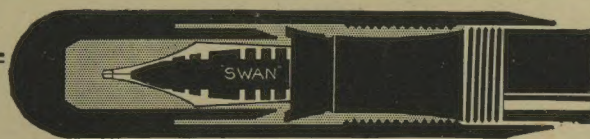
VERY REFRESHING WITH A DASH OF SODA.

Served in Refreshment Rooms and Bars at many Sports
Grounds, and in Restaurants and Cafes.

Of all Chemists and Stores in Sterilised Glass Bottles, at 1/6, 2/6, and 11/-

Trial size free by post on application to—

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND



TRY A "SWAN" FIRST!

The comfort of it, the sureness, ease, sweetness—each and every characteristic
deserves notice. The "Swan" Point-pen pleases the most impatient,
exacting writer—those who expect more out of a pen than others have given.
We can satisfy such and win their enthusiastic recommendation. Every
hand suited exactly.

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED!

Prices from 10/6. Safety Pattern from 12/6. SOLD BY STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

Post free from Makers. Write for Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & CO., 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C.

38, Cheapside, E.C.; 95, Regent Street, W.; London; 3, Exchange Street, Manchester; 30, Rue Neuve, Brussels;
Breslauer's, 37, Ave. de l'Opera, Paris; and at New York and Chicago.

"SWAN SAFETY"



A DRYAD CHAIR

has that distinction of style & quality
of workmanship only found where the
skilled craftsman and artist work hand
in hand. The designs are original and
have a quiet dignity not to be found in
the many imitations now being offered
as "like Dryad."

Each piece bears the label "Dryad Furniture Regd."
Rates quoted to any part of the world.

Illustrated book of designs post free from maker
H. H. Peach, B dept., Dryad Works, Leicester

Silver Medal, Brussels Exhibition, 1910
Diploma of Honour, Turin, 1911

WHEN YOU BUY AN UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE

ALWAYS OPEN IT
AND LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

(S.FOX & CO. LIMITED) and (PARAGON)

ON THE FRAME.

Don't judge by the Handle only,
THE FRAME is the VITAL part.

After a test of 60 years
FOX'S FRAMES

ARE STILL
THE BEST
IN THE
WORLD.

Refuse all
Substitutes.



Hot Weather and Fatigue
often bring on stomach troubles and intestinal disorders. These
can be checked and cured at once by one or two doses of

Dr. J. Collis
Browne's

Chlorodyne

The safe and renowned
medicine for
**DIARRHOEA
and Summer
CHOLERA.**

Inset on having
Dr. J. Collis
Browne's Original
Genuine Chlorodyne.
Of all chemists, 1/4, 2/6, 4/6.

GOERZ



High Power

Small Size
Stereoscopic Effect
Great Brilliancy

MOST PERFECT OF FIELD GLASSES

Booklet No. 16 from
C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS, Ltd.,
1-6, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

BINOCULARS

Continued.
casing and runs in an oil-bath. It is one of the easiest and smoothest clutches I have ever had anything to do with. It picks up the drive very sweetly indeed, but once it has taken hold it is as positive in its action as any. And it has the merit of simplicity to a degree which meets all the requirements of the cone-clutch enthusiasts.

A Star Record. It will be within the recollection of readers of this column that at the time of the R.A.C. Standard Car Race the Club disqualified the two Star cars which were entered on the ground that they did not comply with the definition of standard touring chassis. Whether the Club was right or wrong it is not necessary to argue now. The cars did not start in the race, but by way of publicly demonstrating that had they done so they stood a fair chance of repeating last year's victory, they were both sent the other day for a twelve hours' attempt on record at Brooklands. The cars were driven by Mr. Cathie, the winner of last year's race, and Mr. J. Lisle. After three hours' running, the former was forced to retire through a broken torque rod; but Mr. Lisle's car ran for the full time with the utmost regularity, and completed 801 miles 1513 yards at an average speed of a shade under 67 miles per hour, which is a record in Class E of the new Brooklands classification. The speed at which the Standard Car Race was won was, approximately, nine miles an hour slower than the new Star record, so that the performance is undoubtedly one of outstanding merit.

An Interesting Competition. In these days when club executives are at a loss to evolve new forms of competition to interest their membership, it is refreshing to come across something novel in such time-worn events as hill-climbing contests. The new note was struck by the Leicestershire A.C. at its Beacon Hill Climb recently, in which a class was reserved for "The Old Brigade," a competition open only to cars delivered before the Olympia Show of 1907. Competing cars were allowed bonuses of five per cent. on their times for every year by which they antedated 1907. An interesting contest resulted, and in the end first place fell to Mr. F. H. Gerrard's 6-h.p. De Dion-Bouton, a veteran car of ten years ago.

Argylls for 1913. I hear that Argylls intend to make a strenuous bid for popularity next year with the new 15-30-h.p. single-sleeve-valve model. I don't see what is to stop them, for the car is certainly one of extraordinary merit, and, even at the risk of being thought a partisan, I must record my opinion that the engine is simply the last word in motors, so far as our present knowledge carries us. I am speaking, too, not by hearsay, but from extended practical acquaintance with the car on the road—not simply a week-end tour, but experience extending over many weeks. I know nothing that I like better, and few cars that I would class as being nearly its equal in silence of running, smooth and rapid acceleration.

W. WHITTALL.

The list of notable Humber patrons is rapidly developing to the proportions of a Debrett. Recently we announced that Humber bicycles had been supplied for the personal use of T.R.H. the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, and Princess Maud. Amongst the latest purchasers is his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who selected from a large number of different makes submitted a Beeston-Humber bicycle for his own use. His Highness has expressed great satisfaction with his mount.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

W. BEST (Dorchester).—In Problem No. 3563 the defence to 1. K to B 2nd is 1. P to R 3rd.

J. ANGLADE (Batham).—Your problems, if hitherto unpublished, shall be considered.

C. H. BATTERY.—To hand, with thanks.

J. IZATT (Leeds). Your three-mover is marked for insertion. The others are under examination.

W. BUTCHER.—No. 3563 is not insoluble. For the author's intention see published solution.

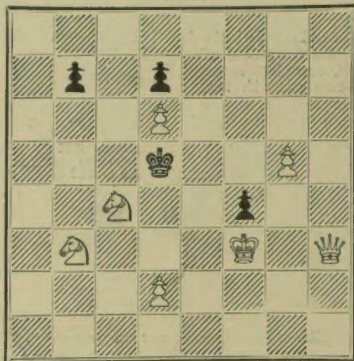
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3562.—By W. EVANS.

WHITE.
1. Kt to R 2nd
2. Kt to B 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to B 5th, mate.
If Black plays 1. Kt takes Kt, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch); if 1. K to K 4th, 2. P to Q 4th (ch); if 1. P takes Kt, 2. Q takes P, etc.

BLACK.
Kt takes Q
K takes P

PROBLEM No. 3565.—By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT RICHMOND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament between Messrs. W. GIBSON and F. D. YATES.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. Y.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. Y.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	10. R to Q 4th	P takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	11. Q to R 4th	P to B 4th
3. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	12. R takes B	B takes B
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	13. R takes B	Q to B 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	14. R to Kt 5th	R to K 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	15. R to Q 2nd	Q to R 4th
7. R to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	16. P to K 4th	P takes P
8. P takes P	P takes P	17. P to K 4th	R to Q 4th
9. R to Q 3rd	B to Kt and	18. P to K 4th	
10. Castles	P to B 4th		
11. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th		

Black has now much the better game, and gives his opponent little choice of action for the next few moves.

12. B to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	26. R to K 4th	P to K 6th
13. R takes Kt	P to B 5th	27. R to K 4th	P takes P (ch)
14. B to Kt 5th	R to K 5th	28. K to B 3rd	B to B 3rd
15. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt	29. Q to Kt 3rd	R takes R
16. B takes Kt	H to Q 3rd	30. P takes R	Q takes Kt P
17. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
18. P to K 4th			

Giving up a Pawn to secure freedom for his Queen's Rook; but, in view of Black's well-placed pieces, practically a fatal necessity.

The ending is very pretty, but White is in an unusually bad position, and one that lends itself to brilliant effects.

31. R to K 3rd Q to R 4th
White resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3555 received from Laurent Changuion (Vredenburg, Cape Colony); of No. 3557 from C. A. M. (Fenangi); of No. 3559 from Henry A. Sellar (Denver, U.S.A.), J. W. Beatty (Toronto), J. Murray (Quebec), and R. Sidmarsh (Vernon, British Columbia); of No. 3560 from Henry A. Sellar, C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), R. C. Smith

(Brooklyn), J. Murray, N. Bacon (Chicago), J. W. Beatty, and Charles Wolfe; of No. 3561 from Darbs, F. W. Atkinson (Crowthorne), F. K. Pickering (Forest Hill), C. Field junior, F. Pataki (St. Moritz), Charles H. Batty (Providence, U.S.A.), and J. W. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3562 from J. E. Lelliott (Forest Gate), F. Saavedra (Glasgow), J. Deering (Cahara), Rev. Julian Smith (Queenstown), Lottie Altherthum (Corham), E. Kuhn (Hastings), J. Isaacson (Liverpool), L. Schli (Vienna), and James Gamble (Belfast).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3563 received from A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Winslade), J. Fowler, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J. Churcher (Southampton), R. S. Nickolls (Willesden), R. Winters (Canterbury), Rev. T. Christie (Redditch), H. S. Brandreth (Sea View), J. Izatt (Leeds), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Horatio Baxter (Tayport), J. Gamble, W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), F. Saavedra (Glasgow), R. Murphy (Wexford), F. Smart, and J. Dixon (Colchester).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 6, 1910) of MR. NINIAN BONNATYNE STEWART, of Rockwood, Torquay, Keil House, Kintyre, and Ardvar, Wemyss Bay, who died on July 19, is proved by the widow, daughters, and the Public Trustee, the value of the estate amounting to £507,876. The testator gives £1000, the household and personal effects, and £7000 a year to his wife, and the residue in trust for his daughters, Mrs. Maria Amelia Stewart and Mrs. Agnes Maria Hooper, and their husbands and children.

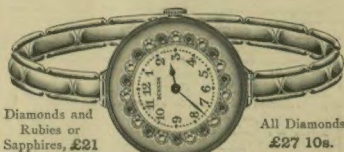
The will and codicils of MRS. ANNE BERESFORD GUTHRIE, of 4, Seamore Place, Mayfair, widow of Arbuthnot C. Guthrie, who died on July 23, are proved by the Hon. Henry C. Denison, Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., and Charles Gasquet, the value of the real and personal estate being £313,680. The testatrix gives £50,000 and her freehold residence and effects to Mrs. Beatrice Mary Denison; £20,000 and her house at Folkestone to Nora Mary Chamberlain, subject to the payment of £200 per annum to her mother; £10,000 in trust for her niece Harriet Sarah Chamberlain; £5000 each to Basil Hall Chamberlain, Henry Chamberlain, Sir H. H. E. Chamberlain, and Houston S. Chamberlain; £800 to Charles Gasquet; £100 each to the Hon. Henry C. Denison and Sir Walter Lawrence; £100 a year to her maid; and the residue in trust for Sir Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain.

The will (dated April 13, 1908) of MR. ANDREW LANG, of 1, Marloes Road, Kensington, who died on July 20, is proved by Mrs. Leonora Blanche Lang, widow, Charles James Longman, and James S. Steedman, the value of the property being £12,498. Testator gives the copyright of his books and literary productions, his published and unpublished papers and manuscripts, £500, the household effects, and a policy of insurance for £3000, and the income for life from the remainder of the property, to his wife. Subject thereto he gives an annuity of £50 to his sister Helen Sellar Lang; £6000 to his nephew Craig Sellar Lang on his attaining twenty-one years; £2000 in trust for his brother John and his children; £1 a week to Jessie Robb, now in his service; and the residue to his wife.

The will (dated June 10, 1912) of MR. EDMUND TWEEDALE, of High Bank, Marland, Rochdale, who died on July 14, is proved by three sons, the gross value of the estate being £187,908. He gives his personal effects and £2000 per annum and the use of his residence and furniture to his wife; £500 each to the executors; and the residue to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Frank Newton Hobson, Pelham House, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.	£110,203
Mr. Stephen Chetwood, Sun Street, Waltham Abbey.	£78,279
Mr. Frederick Taylor, Fir Tor, Dorking.	£55,504



Diamonds and Rubies or Sapphires, £21

All Diamonds, £27 10s.

Others from £17

Illustrated Books (post free); No. 1, Watches of all kinds, Jewels, etc.; No. 2, Clocks, "Empire" Plate, and Pretty yet inexpensive Silver for Presents, Bags, etc.

Warranted

BENSON'S Timekeepers.

"PERFECT SAFETY" SELF-FITTING GOLD WATCH BRACELETS.

The Finest quality, with Lever Movements, from £6, with London Made Movements, from £18.

BEST VALUE at LOWEST CASH PRICES, or the Economical and Equitable "Times" system of Monthly Payments is available.

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.; 25, OLD BOND STREET, W.



Gold, Open Face, £8 8s.

Half-Hunter, £11.

Others from £8.

Selections sent at our risk and expense.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL. Restaurant. Strictly First Class. Central.

DIEPPE.—HOTEL DES ETRANGERS. Entirely re-decorated. Pension Terms for September: 7/5, 8/5, and 10/- per day per person.

LUGANO.—GRAND & PALACE HOTEL. Finest and largest, in best position on the Lake. Every modern comfort. Tennis, garage.

LLOYD'S IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill, from the Executors of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory. From old Chemists, Hairdressers, &c. Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

TO THE RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY

as well as those suffering from

BACKACHE

SCIATICA

INDIGESTION

STIFFNESS

NEURITIS

HEADACHE

LUMBAGO

NEURALGIA

COLDS

ANTURIC BATH SALTS

bring relief by extracting from the blood and muscles the URIC ACID in the system, which, if not invariably the direct cause of these ailments, does much to aggravate them.

In addition to being a proved treatment for the above complaints there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as an ANTURIC BATH when fagged out with the excessive heat and dust of the summer, or after any form of exertion.

"THE MYSTERY OF GOUT," explaining HOW AND WHY. FREE ON APPLICATION.

Agents in U.S.A.—Messrs. FOUGERA & Co., 90, Beekman St., New York.

Anturic Salts, Ltd. (Dept. L.N.), 379, Strand, London, W.C.

HERALDIC STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Designed and Executed
Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone.
Memorial Brasses and Tablets.
Book Plates in all styles, engraved or by Photo.
Process from Sketches.
Heraldry, English and Foreign.
Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal.
Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical, and Antiquarian.

CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.



OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

THE LONDON ELECTROTYPE AGENCY, Ltd.,

10, ST. BRIDE'S AVENUE, FLEET ST., E.C.

Publishers, Authors, Illustrated Press Agents, &c., should apply to the above Agency in all matters dealing with arrangements for reproducing Illustrations, Photographs, &c. Sole Agents for "The Illustrated London News," and "The Sketch."